SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1882.

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ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 13TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Hydaspes, Commander R. Harvey, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon at 2-30 with the English mails of the 13th inst. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM GRAVESEND.

Lieut.-Col. Hardinge.	Mrs. Hampton.
Mr. W. M. Beaston.	Mr. R. H. Sharpe.
Mr. J. Cresswell.	Mr. E. J. Ellis.
Mr. E. Mayall.	Mr. R. Halgate.
Mr. Hampton.	

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Mr. J. Sodro Monzo.

FROM MARSEILLES.—Mr. A. G. Moriarty.

FROM VENICE.

Major Eden.	Mr. W. Ogden.
Mr. Weideman.	Mr. J. D. Osborne.
Mr. and Mrs. Wright.	Mr. W. Leistig.

FROM BRINDISI.

Col. C. H. Clay.	Miss Symes.
Mrs. Klenchnecht.	Dr. and Mrs. Cobb.
Mr. Sydney Hartwell.	Mr. Propert.
Mr. D'O' Micklejohn.	Mr. Hart Davies.
Rev [illegible] Mrs. Newton.	Mr. John Lowe.
Mrs [illegible]illis.	Mr. John Macdonald.
Mr. H. millet.	Mr. Fotheringham.
Mr. E. Symes.	

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. H. B. Rogers.	Mr. Von der Luke.
Dr. Myers.	Mr. J. Bienewisli.

FROM ADEN.

Mr. F. Cooverjee.	Private Ormerod.
Mr. Wussenjee.	Dawoodbhai.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 7TH TO 13TH JANUARY, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen remains at Osborne.

The Prince of Wales left London on Monday for Bradgate-house, near Leicester, on a visit to the Earl of Stamford.

Prince Leopold left Osborne on Monday for Germany.

The Marquis of Lorne sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday for Canada. The Princess Louise accompanied her husband to Liverpool.

Cabinet Councils were held at the official residence of the Prime Minister on Friday, Saturday, and Monday.

Mr. Gladstone attended the audit dinner of the Hawarden tenantry last night, and spoke at some length on agricultural affairs.

Sir J. Holker, Q.C., M.P., has been appointed to succeed the late Lord Justice Lush as a member of the Court of Appeal.

The Conservatives of the North Riding of Yorkshire have adopted the Hon. Guy Cuthbert Dawnay as their candidate for the vacancy in that division, and the Liberals have brought forward Mr. S. Rowlandson, a tenant farmer.

Colonel Stanley addressed his constituents at Blackpool on Tuesday on public affairs, repudiating all sympathy with the "fair trade" movement, and also deprecating any encroachment on free discussion in Parliament.

Mr. Osba[illegible]ted Gener[illegible] th[illegible] efficiency of the

[illegible] gave an address at Read[illegible] causes of agricultural depres[illegible]nox, M. P., delivered an address Wednesday on "Our Navy, its nd prospects," contrasting un[illegible]d's existing naval armaments

[illegible]g on Tuesday delivered an [illegible]al Defence" in the Theatre Civil Engineers, of which he [illegible]dent.

[illegible] charge against Dr. Lamson [illegible]alcolm John, his brother-in[illegible]ncluded on Friday at Bow[illegible] magistrate intimating that [illegible]e committed for trial. The case is still proceeding.

[illegible]an, a fever patient in Guy's [illegible]ally poisoned through a [illegible] by mistake for a dose of

[illegible]s representing the cotton [illegible]ester, has resolved to de[illegible]f wages.

[illegible]d from Greenock for St. [illegible]s been lost with all on [illegible]25 hands and 18 passen-

[illegible] was made at the Bow[illegible]rday in regard to the [illegible]re rescued from virtual After pointing out the [illegible]ing the parties impli[illegible]e magistrate promised [illegible]ormal information.

[illegible]n continue to prevail [illegible]and, in spite of the [illegible]public and private [illegible] them. The Ladies [illegible]activity.

[illegible]ssing bailiffs, who [illegible]n a disturbed part [illegible]hained together in [illegible] been arrested in

[illegible]ns and explosives

[illegible]s, by which mobs [illegible]proprietors, kill[illegible] is extending in [illegible]been prevented [illegible]thers are ally

[illegible]ight Captain," [illegible]tire band of [illegible] infested the

[illegible] refused the [illegible] Dublin that [illegible] allowed to [illegible]dom of the

[illegible]ommenced [illegible]ch are nu[illegible]tant Com[illegible] they have

[illegible]rpose or [illegible]counting [illegible]m at 4½ [illegible]ore than [illegible]sh, or a [illegible] leading [illegible]ency of [illegible] firmer [illegible]e final [illegible]ult on [illegible] very

[illegible] Col. [illegible] late [illegible]ner, [illegible].S.; [illegible]ck[illegible]dy

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

expressing a hope that the Khedive will derive confidence and strength from this assurance.

The joint Note has been much discussed on the Continent, and especially at Vienna; but the opinion seems to be generally entertained that it will not at present occasion any change in the attitude of the Austrian and other Cabinets.

At Constantinople the Note is stated to have excited anxiety and alarm in the mind of the Sultan, whose policy is represented to be one of encouragement to the Egyptian National party.

The French Senatorial elections were held on Sunday, and resulted in a signal triumph for the Republican party, who have now a clear working majority in the Senate.

The French Chambers have re-assembled, but the business done has hitherto been only formal. M. Gambetta is believed to be resolved on early introducing *scrutin de liste* and the revision of the Senate, staking the existence of his Cabinet on the acceptance of these measures by the Assembly.

An Imperial rescript, countersigned by Prince Bismarck and addressed to the Prussian Ministry, has been published in the Berlin *Official Gazette* asserting the King's right personally to direct the policy of the State under the Constitution, and requiring all officials to hold aloof at elections from agitation against the Government.

At Rome, the anniversary of King Victor Emmanuel's death was celebrated on Monday amid great manifestations of popular feeling.

Arabi Bey, the leader in the late military *émeute* at Cairo, has entered upon his duties as Under Minister for War. His more extreme followers are said to be dissatisfied at his acceptance of office.

Recent storms in Tunis have caused great damage to the French camps, stopping all communication with the coast.

Extensive fires are reported to be raging in the sulphur mines at Schmölnitz, in Hungary, attended with serious loss of property and great interruption to employment.

The Guiteau trial still proceeds at Washington.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. H. H. Cook, B. U. C. S.	Lieut.-Col. G. P. de P. Falconnet, R. M. Eng.
Mr. F. T. Page, B. U. C. S.	Major G. H. Tillard, M. S. C.
Col. R. D. Campbell, B. S. C.	Capt. D. D. Pryce, M.S.C.
Lieut.-Col. W. A. Franks, B. Inf.	Capt. H. C. Hamilton, M. Inf.
Lieut.-Col. O. B. C. St. John, C.S.I., R.B. Eng.	Mr. P. S. V. Fitz Gerald, Bo U. C. S.
Major C. C. Brownlow, B. S. C.	Col. E. A. Green, Bo. S.C.
Major E. H. Steel, B. S. C.	Lieut.-Col. F. S. Iredell, Bo. Inf.
Surg.-Major J. Jones, M. D., B.	Major G. W. Oldham, R. Bo, Eng.
Surg. F. J. Tuohy, B.	Major H. L. Walker, Bo S. C.
Major-Gen. G. de la P. Beresford, M. Ret.	Cond. R. Pringle, Bo.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale, B. C. S., 8 mo.	Lieut. E. A. Smith, R. Art. 2 mo.
Mr. M. A. McConaghey, B. C. S., 1 week.	Mr. T. M. Filgate, Bo. U. C. S., 6 mo.
Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, B. C. S., 1 mo.	Major A. L. McNair, Bo. S. C., 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. M. A. McConaghey, B.C.S.	Cond. R. Horniman, B.
Mr. E. Forrest, B. U. C.S.	Mr. G. A. Murray, M.U.C.S.
Mr. C. B. D. Marks, B.U.C.S.	Col. H. C. Menzies, M.S.C.
Lt.-Col. H. G. Saunders, B.S.C.	Capt. J. E. Porteus, M.S.C.
Major W. J. Bax, B. Inf.	Lieut. K. M. Foss, M.S.O.
Surg.-Major G. Hutcheson, [illegible]	Col. L. D. A. Dunsterville, Bo. S.C.
[illegible]	Dep. Asst. Comy. G. H [illegible]

ENGLISH AND FRENCH INTERVENTION IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, Jan. 8.

THE British and French Consuls General received by telegraph last night from their Governments a collective note explaining in unmistakable terms that England and France, who had placed the Khedive on his throne were determined to maintain his authority against any attempts to create disorder. The Consuls-General proceeded to the Abdin Palace at 3 o'clock this afternoon in order to communicate the note to the Khedive.

The Collective Note received by the French and English Consuls-General from their Governments is not directed merely against internal disturbances, but chiefly, in fact, against any further interference in Egyptian affairs on the part of Turkey. One passage in the Note, in which France and England speak of maintaining the Khedive on his throne, has excited great attention.

The Khedive, replying to the French and English Consuls-General this afternoon, warmly thanked them for the solicitude shown by their Governments for his person and for the welfare of the country.

The Note has produced a favourable impression in Governmental circles, and the Egyptian Ministry insist upon the principle it enunciates receiving the widest publicity.

A telegram from Constantinople, dated January 9th, states :—"Affairs in Egypt are again causing some anxiety here. On Wednesday the Porte received intelligence that, according to a statement in *The Times*, the British and French Governments were about to send a joint note to the Khedive offering him their material support in the event of his authority being seriously menaced by the military party. The Sultan, on hearing this, was greatly alarmed, and sent his Minister for Foreign affairs to the British and French Embassies to request explanations. The interviews with the two Ambassadors, though declared to be on the whole satisfactory, did not entirely remove His Majesty's apprehensions of a more energetic Anglo-French action in Egypt. It is very important for the Sultan to know how the British and French Governments intend to act, because his policy for the moment is to encourage the National party and increase the popular dislike to foreigners, in so far as that can be done without bringing about an Anglo-French military occupation. Strenuous efforts are being made to conciliate Arabi Bey and his adherents and to produce a fusion between the Autonomist and Panislamist parties. The project of increasing the army to 18,000 men is accordingly approved, and a large number of decorations and Imperial rescripts are being prepared here for the leading members of the National party."

M. GAMBETTA'S MINISTRY.

PARIS, Jan 11.

AN excellent comedy was played yesterday in a committee-room of the Senate, the cleverness of which reflects credit on its authors. M. de Freycinet, as is well known, seemed to many of his colleagues marked out by his quadruple election for the presidential chair, but M. Leon Say's supporters had foreseen this and skilfully planned their measures. When the bureaux of the three Republican groups met to settle on the officebearers for the year, M. Peyrat opened the conference by saying :—"I think, gentlemen, everybody is agreed on making no change." Four or five other members, parties to the plot, eagerly expressed concurrence, whereupon M. de Freycinet himself, it is said, was one of the first to agree in the opinion. Such being the attitude of the supposed rival candidates, the meeting unanimously adopted M. Peyrat's suggestion. The re-election of M. Say can only be approved, but the contest would certainly have been closed had not this dexterity been shown; yet we shall doubtless hear of the spontaneity of the vote which insures the re-election.

A caucus of Republican Deputies of the Left other than the Extreme Left was held to-day, but only attended by 150 members. It decided on nominating as vice-presidents of the Chamber M. Philippoteaux, Goblet, Lepére, and Tirard.

The *République Francaise* has issued to-day what is regarded as an *ultimatum*, inviting the Chamber to choose between *scrutin de liste* and M. Gambetta's resignation. After a fling at ambitious politicians whose clever game may be to refuse a portfolio in order to attain the Presidency when their rivals have been used up by office, the article appeals to M. Gambetta's tardiness in taking a portfolio, and his now taking it on a conflict he might easily avoid, as proofs of a higher ambition—viz, the organization of French democracy into a Government. It is not enough for him to be Minister; he wants to be the Minister of a self-possessed democracy. Hence his disinclination to accept office so long as he was not urged to do so by his own party—the democratic Republic, the Advanced Left; and, having now accepted it, his clear duty is to procure the democracy the most perfect tools; the strongest and readiest army, the best informed and and most dexterous diplomacy, the most active Civil Service, the firmest and most elastic Budget, the most erudite and impartial magistracy, the best-endowed and best-managed schools. All this is being prepared; but what is also necessary is that the machine which sets all the wheels in motion should have proper strength and regularity. The basis of both Houses should be widened, for otherwise the Republic will never emerge from the ruts of its predecessors, a Chamber elected by *scrutin de liste* being more efficient than one returned by single-member constituencies, and a Senate having more weight when entirely recruited by periodical election than when partly recruited by co-operation for life. M. Gambetta is about to submit a scheme designed to strengthen both bodies. The article adds :—

"Parliament will do what it likes with these proposals, for it is master; but every misconception must be dispelled. It is not from childish caprice or to avenge the rebuff of last June that M. Gambetta proposes the re-establishment of *scrutin de liste*. He proposes it because he cannot do otherwise without abandoning the programme of his political life. Either his Ministry has no meaning or it implies the transformation of the Governmental organism in accordance with the principles of democracy. If the Chamber wants that transformation it will co-operate in it. If it thinks it superfluous it will say so. The only thing which seems to us impracticable is to want M. Gambetta in office, yet to repudiate the policy of reforms of which he has always been the representative."

A kind of crisis is evidently opened which must end either in the triumph or defeat of M. Gambetta. The above article leaves no doubt on that point. It is necessary, therefore, to look closely into the question and see on which side victory may lean. M. Gambetta apparently considered that without *scrutin de liste* he cannot govern or realize his policy and he accordingly means to submit it along with the revision of the Snate to the decision of the Chamber. If the Cabinet accepts it the Cabinet will present the measures of reform it has framed. If it rejects it the Cabinet at once retires. Now, why does M. Gambetta deem *scrutin de liste* essential? This question might be waived, for when a Minister makes any measure a question of confidence he is not bound to give his reasons. A man staking his all may not have reasons conclusive for other people, but he is convinced in his own mind, and it is for others to decide whether they will endorse or overthrow him. M. Gambetta, however, does give reasons. A Congress cannot be constantly convened, and, as it is to be convened, *scrutin de liste*, having been raised, should be submitted to it. *Scrutin de liste* is necessary for raising the Parliamentary standard, for reverting to Democratic verity, and for insuring a compact majority to co-operate in a well weighed and prolonged policy. Election by [illegible] gives deputies too submissive to the unreflecting and [illegible] constituents, too absorbed in local interests, and too ready to beg for places. They hamper the administrative working, and force the Government to a policy of details to the detriment of broad national views. This slavery to details stifles all grand initiative, makes Cabinets precarious, and Parliament commonplace. Such are the reasons given as necessitating *scrutin de liste*. On the side of the Chamber the reasons are less high-flown, but more trangible. The Chamber objects to *scrutin de list* as involving its own speedy disappearance in the bloom of youth. Being young, it wants to live. It is told, indeed, that the principle merely will be voted, the details being deferred, and that meanwhile it will run its full term; but these assurances are not believed in. It replies that the principle once carried, the bill of details will be hurried on, and will speedily become imperative to avoid the risk of a deadlock in the case of an unforeseen dissolution. To this it is rejoined that the constitutional principle could not take effect till the electoral law had been voted, but the Chamber replies that in that case the principle cannot be urgent, and it maintains that the electoral law would be infallibly hurried on, and that this once passed the Chamber will have passed sentence on itself, will be deemed moribund, and will soon be despatched. The Deputies, in fact, think they are asked to commit suicide and assert their right to refuse.

Despite, however, the article of the *Republique Francaise*, it may be hoped that M. Gambetta will pause. The dispute is simply as to procedure. M. Gambetta wants to begin with the greatest difficulty, thinking that this overcome, all would be over. As matters stand, however, either M. Gambetta will delay the scheme or he will stand or fall with it, while the Chamber will either submit or will triumph over the ruins of the Cabinet. These details had to be entered into because England is interested indirectly in the joint action in Egypt and in the Commercial Treaty. As to the former M. Gambetta has shown that he means to act resolutely in concert with her. The importance of the Joint Note is self-evident. It is needless to dwell on the details settled on as to the eventual execution. What is certain is that the joint action of the two Powers is directed against the Sultan's ambition and fanaticism. Everybody now knows the obstinacy with which he prosecutes his mysterious design of restoring the Caliphate throughout the Mussulman world, and that design is unmistakeably directed chiefly against France and England. Egypt is the best battle-field for his schemes, being on the road both to India and Algeria. He can thence agitate the Mussulman possessions of both Powers. Joint action is from this standpoint an important thing, and the common interest of two Powers having a common adversary of such common action. Now, M. Gambetta is impressed with the exigencies of the moment, and his maintenance in power cannot be indifferent to England.

So also with the Commercial Treaty. No doubt there are Englishmen opposed to a treaty on the ground of conformity to free-trade principles. To them I have nothing to say, but those desirous of a treaty must be reminded how M. Gambetta's maintenance in office affects them. All enlightened minds feel that the present difficulties have not been raised by England. She would be satisfied with the *status quo*. It is France who wants to modify it, yet she has not been suffering under the Treaty of 1860, the only good thing with which she is credited, whatever the Protectionists may say. England is not the cause of the difficulties, but might be the sufferer from them if her products were heavily taxed, and she is therefore bound to do her utmost to avoid them. M. Gambetta is too sagacious not to see this. He feels the justice of English efforts, and the gravity of a rupture inevitably involving international coolness. He may admit, as England's adversaries allege, that her friendship is not a force, but he knows that her hostility is a danger everywhere, from Europe to the South Seas, doubtless a danger for both. If England wanted fresh advantages, he might refuse them at all cost, but this is not the case, and a rupture would be inequitable and perilous. He certainly wishes to avoid it, but things have come to a pass at which an act of authority is necessary. The treaty was originally concluded in that way, and would not otherwise have been concluded. The speciality of commissioners is to miscarry, and the Franco-German Treaty of Peace had to be made over the heads of the Commission. If M. Gambetta falls, protection revives. If he stands, he will oppose objections of detail, but he will have weight enough to get the treaty ratified. Nobody else for a long time to come will have equal weight, and the hope of an understanding would vanish with his fall. Thus, from the Eyptian as from the treaty stand-point, England is interested in M. Gambetta's success, for, despite all that has been said to the contrary, the treaty negotiations have not been definitively broken off.—*Times Correspondent.*

DECLARATION BY THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

ON January 7th the Berlin official *Reichsanzeiger* without a word of comment or explanation, gave the most conspicuous place in itscolumns to the following declaration by the Emperor :—

"The right of the King to conduct the government and policy of Prussia according to his own discretion is limited by the Constitution (of January 31, 1850), but not abolished. The government acts (or documents) of the King require the countersignature of a Minister, and, as was also the case before the Constitution was issued, have to be represented by the King's Ministers, but they nevertheless remain government acts of the King, from whose decisions they result, and who hereby constitutionally expresses his will and pleasure. It is therefore not admissible, and leads to obscuration of the constitutional rights of the King, when their exercise is so spoken of as if they emanated from the Ministers for the time being responsible for them, and not from the King himself. The Constitution of Prussia, is the expression of the Monarchical tradition of this country, whose development is based on the living and actual relations of its Kings to the people. These relations, moreover, do not admit of being transferred to the Ministers appointed by the King, for they attach to the person of the King. Their preservation, too, is a political necessity for Prussia. It is therefore my will that both in Prussia and in the Legislative Bodies of the realm (or *Reich*), there may be no doubt left as to my own constitutional right and that of my successors to personally conduct the policy of my Government, and that the theory shall always be gainsaid that the [doctrine of the] inviolability of the King, which has always existed in Prussia, and is enunciated by Article 43 of the Constitution, or the necessity of a responsible countersignature of my Government Acts, deprives them of the character of Royal and independent decision. It is the duty of my Ministers to support my constitutional rights by protecting them from doubt and obscurity, and I expect the same from all State servants (*Beamton*) who have taken to me the official path. I am far from wishing to impair the freedom of elections, but in the case of those officials who are intrusted with the execution of my government acts, and may, therefore, in conformity with the disciplinary law forfeit their situations, the duty solemnly undertaken by their oath of service also applies to the representation by them of the policy of my Government during election times. The faithful performance of this duty I will thankfully recognise, and I expect from all officials that, in view of their oath of allegiance, they will refrain from all agitation against my Government also during elections,—Berlin, January 4, 1882.—Wilhelm, Von Bismarck. To the Ministry of State."

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE LAND QUESTION.

[illegible] STONE on January 13th attended the annual rent audit dinner of the tenantry on the Hawarden estates. In responding to the toast of his health the Premier said, referring to a wish expressed by the proposer of the toast that Mr. Gladstone might continue to occupy his present position for many years:—"It is a wish which, if I did entertain, I feel convinced could not be gratified. It would be contrary to nature that a man who has been at work in public life for fifty years, and who has done as much hard work in public life as I have done, should be in a condition to expect a prolongation of the labour for any considerable time." Mr Gladstone then took a retrospect of agriculture during the past forty years, and observed that the period which immediately followed Free Trade was one of trial and pressure, but that it was succeeded by a quarter of a century of prosperity. It was not, he said, to Protection that farmers must look for any improvement in their condition, for while wheat upon the average fetched a very few shillings a quarter more in the time of Protection, every other article which was of the smallest consequence in agricultural production had fetched much higher prices since freedom of trade was introduced. The evils from which the agricultural community had suffered of late were bad seasons and bad trade. The question of rents, he thought, would find its own level, and he hoped they would be able to regulate all such matters by the agency of the natural law of supply and demand. Mr. Gladstone also spoke of the need for a cheaper transfer of land, and an improvement of the relations between landlord and tenant, and said they would find the existing Parliament willing to be just and reasonable in these matters. The question of local government was, the Premier said, a subject which must come before Parliament in the session about to commence :—The desire of the present Administration is to propose a thoroughly efficient measure of local government which shall give to the inhabitants of the counties an effective power of controlling the county expenditure—that the same principles of freedom and of representative government which apply to our Central Legislature and to the laws of the State should be carried into effect likewise in the local government of rural districts, just as much as it is now in the towns of the country. But there is another subject on which you no doubt wish to hear what I have to say, and that is whether anything is to be done for you with respect to assisting local taxation from Imperial sources. We are most desirous that you should have in the first place the means of controlling local expenditure quite independently of the sources from which the local taxes are raised, and that the law should be arranged so as to give no temptation for waste, but that you should have every inducement to economise the outlay of the money. This is a very important question, whether and in what form you are to receive further assistance from Imperial taxes. You receive a good deal of assistance now, but in my opinion in a bad form. There is the police of the country. Their expenditure is borne either entirely or in part, and some of the poor law charges are borne either entirely or in part by the Exchequer of the country; but they are borne in such a way as in general not to contribute to economy, and in such a way as to introduce a great deal, and probably, as I think, too much of central interference or what is called centralization in the local government of the country, and rather to draw us from that old principle of English institutions which lies at the root of them—namely, the principle that the local population should have the management of parliamentary and local affairs. Apart from that, the demand for assistance from the public Exchequer may not be an unreasonable demand. . . . . Another consideration of great importance is this—that changes are introduced by Parliament into the relative liability of different districts of the country. For example, there are some parts of this parish, the liability of which for the rates has been very considerably altered by legislation during the last few years. Again the law which places upon the shoulders of the occupier the immediate charge of all the rates is a law that operates severely upon him at the time when new rates are introduced, or old ones are increased. These were all matters which, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, deserved and called for careful attention, but, Mr. Gladstone continued :—The mode of meeting the public exigencies in this matter is a business much too complicated for me to enter upon at the present moment. We are devoting our attention to it with all our energy, and we hope to bring it before the early attention of Parliament. I say the early attention of Parliament, because we are obliged now, when we speak of introducing anything to Parliament, to speak with great reserve. You have heard generally, no doubt, that the forms of Parliament have been of late years used for purposes the very reserve to which they were intended. They were intended for the purpose of promoting effective and satisfactory legislation, and are used pretty much for the purpose of preventing any legislation at all. And the very first question, I may say, of magnitude that Her Majesty's Government will have to deal with in the coming session must be to endeavour to bring the great legislative instrument, the House of Commons, into a condition satisfactorily to perform its duties. But were that matter disposed of—and I earnestly hope that in the efforts we make we shall receive the effective and energetic support of public opinion while we are endeavouring to put the House of Commons in a condition to perform its duties—were that matter disposed of, I do not know anything which would stand between us and the endeavour we intend to make to deal with this question of local government, local expenditure, and local taxation, in such a way as I hope will be found to meet all reasonable expectation.

BRITISH INDIA AND ITS RULERS.*

MR. CUNNINGHAM, the author of "British India and its Rulers," is a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta and was a member of the Famine Commission appointed a few years since by Lord Lytton; a body which collected a greater amount of important information about the condition of India, the state of the people, and the prospects of improving it, than was ever brought together before in the same compass. During a residence of many years in India Mr. Cunningham has, as the legal adviser of the Government, first in the Punjab and afterwards at Madras, and also as Secretary for a time to the Legislative Department, obtained unusually wide and comprehensive views of every part of the administration and of the legislation upon which it is based. He has also considerable literary skill, acquired and employed in ways having little affinity either to law or administration, but which has certainly had the advantage of enabling him to spare his readers a good deal of trouble in reading a book which, from the nature of the subject, makes considerable demands upon the patience of the reader.

"The Finances and Public Works of India" is the work of Sir John Strachey and his brother, General Richard Strachey, both of whom are prominent among the small number of Indian officials known even by name to people in England. With regard, however, to Sir John Strachey, whose name is probably the better known of the two, the public have been and are exceptionally unjust. If any one who takes the sort of interest in Indian affairs which is common in England were asked who Sir John Strachey was and what he had done, the answer would be that he was the person responsible for the mistake which was made about two years ago as to the amount expended in the Afghan war. That the mistake in question was made and that he was officially responsible for it is true. He did, no doubt, at the close of his career make or become responsible for a mistake as to a mattter of fact, and, unluckily for him, it was a mistake which connected itself with one of the most bitter party struggles which has occurred in [illegible] politics for many years [illegible] is also true that [illegible] nearly 40 years he rendered to India a series of services, and especially of financial services, greater than any other single person ever has rendered to it. He more than any other man purified Calcutta from every sort of physical abomination in such a way as to substitute health for disease. He was one of the principal originators of the public works policy, and especially of the policy connected with irrigation works, which, if properly carried out, will procure for India as efficient a protection from famine as it is physically possible to provide for it. He was the main author of the system first introduced under Lord Mayo and carried out by his successors of what is called in India decentralization and provincial responsibility—a system which effects all the good aimed at by the wild proposal of Mr. Bright for cutting the Indian Empire into little pieces, without incurring any of the dangers which would make such a policy utterly destructive. He equalized the salt duties all over India, and so not only cheapened a necessary of life to the whole population, but at the same time increased the revenue. Lastly, he has been for many years the most consistent, pertinacious, and successful advocate that has ever appeared either in England or in India of free trade between India and the rest of the world. His present work contains not a single allusion to the political questions with which his name has been so much mixed up, and yet it is in a sense "*Apologia pro vita sua.*" It is a grave, calm account of the present state of the Indian finances and public works, over which he has exercised so much influence, and we think that no careful reader of it will hesitate to say that, unless it can be refuted, the work proves to demonstration that the mistake about the Afghan war is no more than an accident in one of the ablest and most useful careers which any man of this generation has had either in England or in India.

We may say a word about the part taken by General Strachey in the book; one short quotation of a few lines sets it in a striking and, indeed, almost in a pathetic light :—

"It is not worth while to attempt to explain the shares in this book which belong respectively to my brother and myself. The opinions we held on the subjects discussed are so much in unison, and have been so constantly formed in close personal communication, that, for our own part, distinctions are superfluous. When the first person is used it may mean either the one or the other of the authors."

Mr. Cunningham's and Sir J. Strachey's works differ in their scope and plan, but they complete each other, and arrive at substantially the same results, so that they afford independent testimony by three highly competent observers to a conclusion common to them all. This conclusion is, in a few words, that the establishment of a civilized government in India has, under unparalleled difficulties, been successfully performed, and, in particular, that the part of it which presented by far the greatest difficulty, and which has been attacked with the greatest emphasis—namely, the financial part, and, in particular, the policy connected with the construction of public works—has, notwithstanding all that can be said to the contrary, been established upon a sound basis, and has produced and is producing results satisfactory in the highest degree. We will try to present to the public the grounds on which these conclusions are based by their authors, in a form less elaborate than that in which they are stated in their books, but still full enough to do justice to their argument. The extreme complexity of the subject, and the great mass of facts, figures, and detailed explanations of every kind into which the authors consider it necessary to enter, while it increases the value to a serious student of their books, will probably greatly hinder their reception by the public at large, and either diminish or postpone their effect upon public opinion,

After nearly 20 years of peace, hardly interrupted till the outbreak of the Afghan war, the debt at the end of the year 1880-81 stood at £157,149,000. In other words, it had increased by about two-thirds of its amount in 1862. It is upon this fact, coming as it did at the end of a period in which war and famine had caused exceptionally heavy expenses, that the outcry which attracted so much attention about the bankrupty of India was raised. See, it was said, at what you have arrived. Eighteen millions are spent in your Afghan war. Millions, we know

* 1. "British India and its Rulers." By H. S. Cunningham, M.A., one of the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta, and late Member of the Famine Commission. Allen and Co. 1881.

2. "The Finances and Public Works of India, from 1869 to 1881." By Sir John Strachey, G. C. S. I., and Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey, R. E., F. R. S. Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co. 1882.

not precisely how many, in vain attempts to relieve famine. In a state of profound peace your debt has increased by two-thirds, and in the face of a lavish expenditure on public works you find yourselves confronted and defeated by, perhaps, the worst famine on record—the very evil which you have been vainly trying to avert and control. It must be admitted that at first sight this looks a strong case, plausible enough to give to attempts to explain it away a somewhat paradoxical appearance. Yet we think that a careful study of the works before us will show that the answer is fully satisfactory, unless the facts alleged in support of it can be contradicted.

The answer is as follows :—First, the increase of debt is apparent and not real. Nearly the whole of it consists of money borrowed for and invested in productive public works, which are already to some extent a source of revenue, and which will become far more productive as time goes on, besides procuring to the country inestimable collateral advantages. Secondly, the general soundness of the revenue is proved by the fact that of late years payments have been made out of current income amounting to nearly £100,000,000, which in former times would not have been made at all, and for which it would not have been unnatural to borrow. Thirdly, notwithstanding the increase of debt, the credit of the Government stands so high that the rate of interest paid for the money borrowed is less than it ever was before, and the whole charge for the debt is diminished, though its capital is increased.

Detailed proof of every one of these statements is to be found in different parts of the works under review, and, unless they can be refuted, it seems clear enough that, whatever alarms there may have been about the bankruptcy of India, there has been no sort of danger of it. If a private person had in the course of 10 or 12 years refurnished his house, set up several sons in business, and provided portions for his daughters he would hardly be said to be on the road to bankruptcy, because, in order to improve his estate, he had borrowed money which had already produced returns exceeding the interest, and because there were old mortgages upon his estate the interest on which, however, had been reduced. This is precisely what has happened in India since 1862, but more particularly since 1868-9.

The general result as to debt is set by Mr. Cunningham (p. 123) in a very striking light as follows :—In 1840 the annual interest on the debt was £1,500,000. It is now £2,500,000. Of this, £1,750,000 is the interest of money invested in productive public works which pay more than that amount, £1,500,000 is the debt incurred before 1840 and the remaining £2,250,000 represents the whole additional charge in interest of debt imposed upon India by part of the original Afghan war, the whole of the Scinde and Gwalior wars, the two Sikh wars between 1845 and 1849, the second Burmese war, the suppression of the Mutiny, three great famines, the construction of ordinary public works, to the amount of nearly £100,000,000, and a guarantee given to railways, the capital of which is £94,000,000 more.

The question of the success of the policy of borrowing for public works, though closely connected with this general result, is, nevertheless, independent of it. The expenditure on public works consists of three principal items—namely, guaranteed railways, State railways, and irrigation works, each of which has a separate history. The first public works of importance undertaken in India were the guaranteed railways, which were constructed by private companies supported for the most part by English capital, to which the Government of India guaranteed interest at the rate of 5 per cent., upon the terms of receiving a share of such profits as may be earned above that sum, and with a power of purchase upon terms differing in the case of each railway. This power has been exercised in the case of the East Indian Railway upon terms which give the Government at present a clear yearly income of £700,000 (Strachey, 131), and which at the end of a term of 74 years, when the annuity for which it was purchased expires, must give an income of at least £2,500,000, and will probably give much more. The charge upon the guaranteed railways in 1872-3 was £2,215,000. In 1879-80 the guaranteed railways produced a profit of £110,000, and the estimated profit for the year 1880-1 is £337,000. When the Government has exercised its power of purchase, and the trade of the country has been fully developed, they will form a splendid national property. As it is, they contribute immensely to the general development of the trade of the country, to its protection against famine, and to its military resources. Besides the guaranteed railways, about £36,000,000 has been spent upon State railways, the earnings of which in 1880-1 were estimated at £566,000. Some of these were rather strategical than commercial works, but taking the whole railway system together, it has earned about 4½ per cent. on its capital of 130 millions. On irrigation works a sum of £20,298,000 has been spent up to the end of 1880-1 ; the net earnings of such works in that year were £1,211,900. All these undertakings, it must be remembered, are in their infancy. A large proportion of the irrigation works are incomplete, and no return at all is made from them. Thus, the Punjab canals, finished and unfinished, have cost about four millions, of which 1¾ million was for unfinished canals, which have earned nothing. The completed canals earned up to the end of 1877-8 £3,830,000 net profit. In the drought of 1877-8 the land irrigated by them, which but for them would have produced nothing, produced 300,000 tons of food, worth two millions sterling, besides other produce worth another million (Cunningham, 133-4). As to railways, there are at present 2,500 miles of State railways, of which only 220 miles were open so lately as 1874-5, so that the people have hardly had time to adapt their habits to them (Cunningham, 134.)

It is impossible to put the general result of the public works expenditure more tersely than Sir John Strachey puts it (p. 101). "The capital outlay on all classes of productive works has been increased in the 13 years since 1868-9 from £80,409,000 to £142,223,000. The net yearly charge on all accounts for the same works, including all interest on capital, has fallen during the same period from £1,791,000 to £195,000."

So much for the actual condition of India and its prospects of paying its way. Here is its balance-sheet, as shown by Mr. Cunningham, on March 31, 1879. We give the liabilities in a condensed shape :—

Liabilities of all kinds		£156,684,790
Assets, viz :—		
Cash balances...	£13,910,078	
Value of buildings, land, &c., in England	1,079,100	
Amounts advanced to guaranteed companies ...	7,519,626	
Loans to Native States, &c.	8,282,315	
Expenditure on productive public works	33,475,921	
Miscellaneous	80,000	
		64,347,040
Balance of debt... ...		£92,337,750

To show for the debt there is the Indian Empire itself, with all the institutions, civil and military, necessary to carry it on, and with a variety of physical means and appliances, such as roads and public buildings, of every description, on part of which £62,000,000 has been spent within 15 years. Indeed, the whole debt now owing is less than the sum expended in the last 15 years on unproductive public works, the relief of famine, loss by exchange, and the purchase of the East Indian Railway, the whole expense of every war, from the battle of Plassy to the battle of Candahar, having been paid out of current income.—*The Times.*

THE NEW LORD JUSTICE.

THE *Law Times* says that the courage of Mr Gladstone in disregarding the claims (if such they are to be called) of Liberal lawyers to vacant judicial offices, and selecting an eminent ex-Attorney-General as the successor of Lord Justice Lush, is much to be commended. Sir John Holker is peculiarly gifted and qualified for the office conferred upon him. He has that great qualification which is more to be desired in a Judge than genius—patience. His knowledge, if not profound, is sound. His experience is large. As one of the best representatives of the Common Law Bar, he will prove a decided acquisition to the bench of the Court of Appeal. The *Solicitors' Journal* remarks that the appointment to one of the highest judicial offices of an ex-Attorney-General, still sitting on the Opposition benches of the House of Commons, is probably unparalleled in legal history. One of the nearest approaches to such a thing was the appointment by Lord Brougham in 1831 of Lord Lyndhurst, the ex-Lord Chancellor, to the office of Lord Chief Baron. In the case of Sir W. Page Wood, who was appointed by Lord Cairns to a Lord Justiceship in 1868, a long period of judicial service had intervened since he had ceased to be a law officer.

THE LATE GENERAL MACDONALD.

It is now more than seven-and-twenty years since the Brigade of Guards, represented by three magnificent battalions, halted on the slope in front of the epaulement above the Alma, to form for the grand attack which made them masters of the Russian position. It was a supreme moment. The Scots Fusiliers in the centre, broken by the Light Divison, which had carried the battery, but had been forced to give way before the weight and impetuosity of the columns of the enemy descending from the hill above to arrest the victorious march of the British left, thrown into confusion, had been obliged to fight for their colours. There was a gap for a few seconds in the wall of steel and fire. The Russians exultingly pressed onwards towards it but they were smitten by a terrible hail from Hood's Grenadiers. They wavered, as they saw closing up on their right the serried lines of the Coldstreams, and the masses of Colin Campbell's Highland Brigade. Just at the very crisis, a tall officer, with snowy locks, spurred his horse through the smoke into the very centre of the fight, with flashing sword above his head, crying, "Steady, my lads ! Give it them ! Here we come." It was "Jim Macdonald." (Every one who knew him, and many who did not, always called him "Jim," and a great judge of human nature said long ago it was always the sign of "a good fellow" when men call a man by the abbreviation of his Christian name.) It was his first field. The gallant young gentleman of fashion, the companion and friend of D'Orsay, Gordon Forester, and Cantelupe, and of all the young "bloods" and *jeunesse dorée* of the time, the pet of society, the bright, handsome "laddie o' the lint-white locks," under his baptism of fire proved himself worthy of his ancient lineage, and in the face of the whole army justified the good opinion of his friends and the regard of his chief. "His horse fell under him, riddled with balls, but 'Jim' was up in the front of the advance at the close, and in the Duke's account of the action there was a warm eulogium of his conduct on that day, where the army as it was proved itself not unworthy of the fame of the legions of the Peninsula." Once more, and once only, had Jim Macdonald to show the cheerful, radiant nature of his courage, but it was a crucial occasion for it. Through the day of Inkerman he never left the Duke's side, save when he was rallying the men in the desperate stress of the combat, or leading the broken groups of gallant soldiers to help their hard-pressed comrades. His horse was killed under him in the hottest part of that fiery forenoon, but the rider was unhurt. As a witty friend remarked, when the account of Jim's hairbreadth escapes reached home and some one wondered how he had got through it all in safety, "They never kill a white pheasant at a battue ;" for long ere he landed in the Crimea, Macdonald's hair had turned to that milky whiteness of colour which was in such contrast to his bright, clear complexion. Once gain he was mentioned in despatches, and in every private letter men wrote of his gallantry and inspiriting cheerfulness. After November 5, when the Duke of Cambridge, broken by grief at the destruction of his brigade, and by failing health, left the camp, and turned his face towards home, the Guards had ceased to exist as a fighting unit. The members of his Staff went with him, and Colonel Macdonald embarked with his Royal Highness on board the Retribution, which lay off Balaclava. But the most terrible trial was yet to come. On November 14, the hurricane, which caused such unnumbered woes to the British Army, which wrecked a Government, and had well-nigh destroyed the hopes of a nation, hurtling from the south, came on the devoted ships outside the harbour, and, ere mid-day, left nothing of the flotilla, save one or two steamers and the wreckage on the rock-bound coast. One after another, ship after ship, torn from its anchors, was hurled against the cliffs close at hand, under the eyes of those who expected every moment to share the fate of the hapless crews whom they beheld perishing without the power to save. The Retribution, steaming ahead at full speed to her anchors, stood the fury of the storm, but those who were on board can never forget the ordeal ; and yet amid all the memories of men talking about it, there was always at the top a vivid recollection of the "coolness of Jim Macdonald," and Admiral Drummond—another "Jim," by the way—was wont to illustrate it by some snatch of story, which showed it was not recklessness or indifference, but that supremacy of courage, which makes a man the lord of fear and danger. Well, "Jim Macdonald" came home, and it was so fated that he was never to see a shot fired in anger afterwards, for the Duke of Cambridge speedily succeeded to the command of the Army, and made his friend and companion his Equerry and A.D.C. And no more faithful servant ever served a Royal master. He cast in his lot with the Chief whom he had fought under, and it may be said that on the whole, it fell in pleasant places. He became the Duke's Private Secretary, and was made Deputy Ranger of Hyde Park. He was a welcome guest in the best houses, for he was a delightful companion, and he was never known to say an ill-natured thing —never known to refuse to do a good-natured act when he could. And withal, he was an excellent man of business ; a discreet, shrewd observer, and a judge of human character, of which he took the kindliest view. To the Duke, with whom he had passed his life since his Royal Highness, as Prince George of Cambridge, went out to the Ionion Islands, his loss is irreparable. No one would be more willing to bear testimony to the ability and success with which he laboured to lighten the burthens of the Horse Guards than the Commander-in-Chief, and those who knew him will cherish his memory for ever.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

THE PREVALENCE OF DISORDER.

OUTRAGES of a serious character still continue to be reported from the disturbed districts in Ireland. A man named Bernard Stephenson, who lived near Welsh Island, Kildare, was found dead by the roadside on Saturday. Two men, named Carton and Grace, who were last seen in his company, have been arrested on suspicion of having murdered him. Stephenson is said to have been drunk when he started for home. A farmer named Hayes died at New Pallas on Saturday from the effects of a beating he received some time since while on his way home.

A farmer named Wiggins, living near Longford, was fired at and wounded on Thursday week while sitting in his parlour with some visitors. Another man, and a Miss Burns, were also wounded. Mr. Wiggins had recently, it is stated, evicted a cottier. Five men have been arrested. The same night an old man named Hammond, a steward left in charge with two army pensioners, of the house of Mr. J. Fetherstonhaugh Lowry, who, having been fired at some time ago, quitted his estate, was fired at twice by persons concealed behind a fence. A gamekeeper named Chamberlain was fired at three times at Clonaderan, near Maryborough, on Sunday, by a party of men with dogs. Two constables went to the assistance of the gamekeeper, and five arrests were made.

The houses of two farmers living in the townland of Aughaballogue, near Coachford, where visited last Friday night by a party of armed men, who fired shots, breaking the windows. Notices were posted on the doors, threatening those who disobeyed the No Rent mandates. A few nights ago a national teacher, named Daley, of Kilmaley, Ennis, was visited by a body of men with blackened faces, who fired three shots into his dwelling without effect. They then dragged him to an out-office and forced him to swear that he would not further proceed against a man named Harne to recover £100, lent to him five years ago. Two men have been arrested. The house of William Desmond, a farmer, residing at Ballymacoda, near Youghal, was fired into on Saturday night. Desmond had paid his rent. On Sunday night the house of a tenant at Lurgan, county Galway, was fired into while he was sitting in his kitchen with some neighbours. He had received letters threatening his life if he paid his rent, but he did not heed them. An attack was made on Monday evening on the house of Mr. Hackett, late Sub-Sheriff for Roscommon, at Ardcairne, near Boyle. Several large stones were thrown through the window, and Mr. Hackett's son had a very narrow escape. The house of a farmer named Dempsey, at Clonmult, county Cork, was fired into a few nights ago. The house of Mrs. Garett, at Ballylanders, near Mitchelstown, was fired into on Tuesday night because she had afforded shelter to a woman who had made herself obnoxious in the district. Two men named Cahill and Cussen have been arrested at Drumcollogher, near Charleville, for firing into the house of a Boycotted publican named Burke.

An emergency man sent on Tuesday night from Dublin with a bag filled with writs which he was appointed to post up at the different police-stations in the counties of Westmeath, Galway, Roscommon, and Mayo, was attacked in the railway carriage by a number of men near Mullingar, who threw the writs out of the window. Three of the men have been arrested.

Threatening notices signed "Captain Moonlight," have been addressed to the guardians of the Tulla union. At the meeting of the board on Tuesday the chairman handed each guardian his "death warrant," which was written on post-cards.

A force of military and police were sent to Edenderry, Queen's County on Wednesday, to protect men of the Property Defence Association who are meeting with opposition in clearing the produce of a farm sold by the sheriff, owing to the non-payment of rent. Every obstacle has been placed in the way of the men, a bridge having been broken and trees cut down and strewed across the roads. The military were engaged on Wednesday and Thursday in removing the fallen timber to clear a way to the place of disturbance. The bridge has been repaired.

The *Dublin Gazette* states that the number of agrarian outrages reported to the Inspector-General in the month of December was 574, as against 520 in November, and 419 in October. Almost one-half of the outrages took place in Munster, only 64 being reported from Ulster. The *Gazette* further declares King's Cunty to be in a state of disturbance and to require additional police, and proclaims several meetings announced to be held in counties Meath and Waterford. Detachments of soldiers are being sent to the various districts named.

Twelve men were arrested early on Monday morning at Mill-street, county Cork. The military formed a cordon round the town while the police made the arrests. The prisoners were taken before the magistrates and remanded. Later in the days three others persons wese arrested. The arrests are believed to have been made on information supplied by Connell.

The meets summoned by the Land Leaguers for the purpose of hunting over private game preserves and fox coverts have been giving the authorities in Ireland considerable trouble. Many such assemblies, where publicly announced, have been formally proclaimed, and, where possible, bodies of soldiery and police are sent to prevent them. The result is that large numbers of men are withdrawn from patrol duty.

The Dublin police seized on Tuesday night between 1,500 and 2,000 copies of *United Ireland*, which were about to be despatched to different newsagents in the west of Ireland. Summonses have been granted in Dublin against four policemen for making illegal seizures of the *Irish World*.

A serious riot occurred at Crossmaglen, county Armagh, on Tuesday. The Rev. Bernard Mooney, the Roman Catholic curate, and fourteen tenant-farmers, were charged before the magistrates with having formed part of a riotous and disorderly mob who attacked an escort of the constabulary, and rescued two prisoners. During the hearing of the case a very large crowd collected in and about the court-house, and their conduct became so disordely that the police were finally directed by the magistrates to clear the building. Thereupon a riot ensued, and the police being unable to disperse the crowd the hearing of the case had to be adjourned.

Michael Davitt was visited in prison at Portland on Tuesday, by Mrs. Sullivan, wife of Mr. Sullivan, M.P. He is in good health, and had not heard anything of what was passing in the outer world since he was visited by the Archbishop of Cashel last July. The first question he asked, with apparently very earnest anxiety, was whether any outrages were occurring in Ireland. On learning that there were he exhibited much excitement, and said, "From the moment I came back from America I set myself determinedly to stamp out conduct of that kind. As for outrages on beasts those who perpetrate such crimes are cowards and miscreants. I know no punishment that would be too severe for them." Davitt expressed himself pleased with the consideration shown him by the Governor and other officials.

A pastoral letter from the Archbishop and bishops of the Disestablished Church of Ireland was read on Sunday in the several churches appointing Friday, January 13th, as a day of humiliation and prayer on account of the present state of the country. The bishops say that the fate of Ireland is about immediately to be decided. They speak of the crisis as sad and alarming, and repudiate any political purpose, stating that they are simply referring to the state of society and of morals.

SEIZURES OF ARMS.

An important discovery of arms and ammunition was made at Cork on Tuesday. Acting upon information supplied to them, the police went to a place called Wrixon's-lane, and having dug to a depth of three or four feet, they came upon a bricked arch, under which, stored on shelves, they found several Snider rifles, thirty cartouch-boxes, several hundred rounds of ball cartridge, and 300 dynamite cartridges. The police made a search at the same spot last Friday, but without success. The arms and ammunition are believed to have been stolen from the magazine of a local trader early in 1880.

Other seizures of arms have also been made. On Monday a sugar cask containing Martini-Henri rifles, consigned to a grocer, named Egan, Tralee, county Kerry, was seized at Milford. A large case containing revolvers and rifles was seized by the police on Sunday at North Wall, Dublin. It was addressed to a clergyman in the village of Clara, King's County, but the address was fictitious.

During the past week a very large quantity of arms has been given up to the constabulary in the neighbourhood of Lismore and other districts in the south of Ireland under the Peace Preservation Act.

THE LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.

The Ladies' Land League held their usual weekly meeting on Tuesday afternoon, at their offices, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin. There was a numerous attendance. It was announced that the League had received since the last meeting, for the general fund, £99 7*s.* 8*d.*, and for the prisoners and prisoners' families fund £428 9*s.* 8*d.*

Conditional orders have been granted in the Dublin Queen's Bench Division for a writ of certiorari to bring up to be quashed the recent committal of Miss Reynolds, of the Ladies' Land League to a month's imprisonment for intimidating a tenant at Berehaven from paying his rent. The ground of applicatiou was that no offence had been committed, no intimidation having been employed, and that the warrant disclosed no legal offence.

Six members of the Ladies' League at Dunmanway, county Cork, were summoned on Monday for holding an illegal meeting. The evidence was considered insufficient, and they were discharged. Two others were summoned for insulting the police ; but the charges were dismissed on the ground of informality in the summonses. At a meeting of the Kildavin, county Kildare, Ladies' Land League on Sunday the police entered the room and ordered those present to disperse. The ladies refusing to obey this order, they were removed by force, and their names taken down.

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION AND MR. PARNELL.

The Lord Lieutenant has refused the application of the Dublin Municipal Council that Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon should be permitted to attend at the City Hall to receive the freedom of the city. The Corporation met on Monday and referred the matter for consideration to a committee, who have since recommended that the Lord Lieutenant should be asked to permit the Lord Mayor and the Town Clerk to attend at Kilmainham Prison for the purpose of presenting the freedom of the city to Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon. Both gentlemen have sent letters thanking the Corporation for the honour proposed to be conferred on them.

THE PROPOSED IRISH EXHIBITION.

A deputation from the Irish Manufacturers' Association, accompanied by Mr. Gray, M.P., waited upon the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Dawson, M.P., on Saturday, Jan. 7th, to ask him to convene a meeting for the purpose of reviving the proposal to hold an exhibition of Irish manufactures in Dublin this year. The Lord Mayor said he would call a public meeting for the purpose if a requisition were presented to him signed by persons whose names would warrant him in expecting that the meeting would be of such a character as it ought to be. He suggested that the exhibition should be founded upon a purely commercial principle, and that a limited liability company should be formed to carry it out.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M. D., Physician to the Queen in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating ; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE WIMBLEDON MYSTERY.

ON Jan. 13th, in the Wimbledon Drill-hall, Mr G. H. Hull, the Coroner for West Surrey, resumed the inquest upon the body of Mr. Percy Malcolm John, who died, apparently from the effects of poison, at Blenheim House School, Wimbledon, on the night of the 3d December last.

Mr. St. John Wontner, instructed by the Treasury, appeared on behalf of the police, who were also represented by Superintendent Digby and Inspector Butcher ; Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Mills represented Dr. G. H, Lamson, who stands charged with the murder of the deceased ; and Mr. Summerhayes watched the case on behalf of Mr. Bedbrook, the proprietor of the Blenheim House School.

Dr. Thomas Stevenson, F.R.C.P., M.D., lecturer on chemistry and medical jurisprudence at Guy's Hospital, examiner in forensic medicine at the University of London, and member of the Council of the Institute of Chemists, examined by Mr. Wonter, said that he had conducted an analysis of the contents of the stomach and viscera of deceased, and many other articles by direction of the Home Office. These articles, which included pills, powder, capsules, vomit cake, and sherry, were analysed by himself and Dr. Dupre, of Westminster Hospital. The cake, sugar, sherry, wafers, and capsules were free from poison, as were some of the quinine pills and powders, but in three of the latter there was aconitine.

The Coroner.—In sufficient quantity to destry life ?

Witness.—Certainly in one of them, as also in a pill that was handed to me. The stomach, viscera, and vomit also contained aconitine.

Mr. Wontner.—In sufficient quantity to cause death ?

Witness.—Yes ; I believe so. There was, in my opinion, sufficient aconitine in the vomit to cause death.

The Coroner.—What is the action of aconitine ?

Witness.—It produces a peculiar sensation on the tongue.

How does it cause death ?—Probably by paralysis of heart, and the other nitrogenous tissues concerned in life

Are you of opinion that death this case was caused by aconitine, or aconitia poisoning ?—Yes ; because there was sufficient traces of such poison in the urine as to show it had passed through the system.

By Mr. Gladstone.—One tenth of a grain of aconitia was usually regarded as sufficienet to cause death, but one-sixteenth had done so.

Dr. Dupre, of Westminster Hospital, lecturer on chemistry and toxicology, member of the Royal Society, doctor of philosophy, and member of the Council of the Institute of Chemistry, said that he assisted Dr. Stevenson in the analysis, and fully agreed with him. The vomit contained an amount of aconitine, which, if it had been absorbed into the system, would have been fatal. Of course, as it had been vomited that had had no effect, but from the aconitine found in the stomach and urine he estimated that deceased had taken over a grain.

By Mr. Gladstone.—He agreed with Dr. Stevenson as to one-tenth of a grain being a fatal dose, and he had known a case in which one-sixteenth had caused death. The amount found in the vomit did not affect deceased in any way, but that portion was not included in the grain which he concluded deceased must have taken. He judged by the quantity found in the urine, and entirely irrespective of the vomit. The amount actually found in the urine was one-two-hundredth part of a grain. Only a minute portion of that taken would get there.

A Juryman.—Would the fact of the deceased being partially paralysed make him more readily susceptible to aconitine poisoning?

Witness.—Not being a medical man, I should not like to express an opinion.

The Coroner at this point said that the jury had intimated to him that they did not require to hear any more evidence. His summing up would be very short. He should point out to the jury that Dr. Lamson would obtain money by the death of the deceased through his wife. It was clear that he had attempted to take the life of the deceased by pills and powders, and, finding they had no effect, he must have come down himself evidently intending to see that the poor boy did take the poison. It was proved that he bought two grains of aconitine, that he did come down to Wimbledon, and that he gave to the deceased a capsule containing sugar and undoubtedly aconite as well, because very soon afterwards the boy was taken seriously ill, and died with symptoms which the medical men described as those of aconite poisoning. The contents of the stomach, viscera, &c., had been analysed, and sufficient aconite had been found in them to destroy life. It was for the jury to say what their opinion was. All the evidence pointed to one man, and to the man alone. If they believed Dr. Lamson did put aconite in the capsule on the 3rd December, they had but one verdict to return, namely, that he wilfully and maliciously murdered Percy Malcolm John.

The Jury, without retiring, at once returned the following verdict :—"We find a verdict of Wilful Murder against George Henry Lamson, and we wish to express our sympathy with Mr. Bedbrook and our regret that such a sad event should have occurred in the establishment which he has so long and so honourably conducted."

The Coroner handed his warrant for the committal of Dr. Lamson to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court to the Superintendent of Police, and the proceedings closed.

The proceedings at Bow-street resulted in Dr. Lamson being committed for trial at the Sessions.

Upon Sir James Ingham informing is the prisoner that he would be committed for trial, and asking if he wished to say anything.

Dr. Lamson rose from his seat and, in a perfectly calm and collected manner, said, "Merely this. I am not guilty, and, by the advice of my counsel, I reserve my defence."

THE FRENCH RAILWAYS.

THE *France* of January 12th announced that the great railway companies had received a circular from the Ministry of Public Works requesting their assent to the following proposals :—

1. To reduce their present passenger fares by 50 per cent.
2. To reduce their rates for the conveyance of goods by 20 per cent.
3. To undertake to carry goods by the quickest routes.

If the Companies agreed to these conditions, the Minister of Public Works notified that the State, on its part, would consent to forego the dues which it at present levies on the traffic receipts of the railways. The companies were requested to reply within a fortnight's time to the Minister's proposals. The *France* added that it would depend on the adoption or rejection of the terms offered whether the Government proceeded to adopt further measures.

MR. STREETER,
DIAMOND MERCHANT,
NEW BOND STREET,
LONDON,
AND
COLOMBO, CEYLON

DIAMONDS.
SAPPHIRES.
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PEARLS.

Importer of
Precious Stones

Introducer of
Standard 18-Carat
Gold Jewellery
AND
English Keyless
Watches
MACHINE MADE

NOTE.—The business now conducted by Mr. STREETER is the same as carried on by Mr. HARRY EMANUEL many years at Bond Street and Hanover Square.

ACCIDENT TO GENERAL GARIBALDI.

ROME, Jan. 11.

A SUDDEN rumour that General Garibaldi was seriously ill attained momentary consistency in consequence of his two sons, Menotti and Ricciotti, leaving together for Caprera on, it now appears, ordinary family business. The rumour, however, only had its origin in the following circumstance :—About three weeks ago the General went to make an hour or two's excursion about the island in a kind of wheel chair drawn by one of his servants, another walking beside him, and while on the steep road leading to that part of the shore called the Stagnarello, where his young son Manlio was fishing, the chair, owing eitherto the carelessness of the servant or the bad state of the road, was overturned, and the General was thrown out on to the rocky ground with such force as to cut his head and hands and render him insensible. The cries of the servants brought Manlio and some fishermen to the spot. They placed the General on the cushions of the chair, and, sprinkling water on his face, restored him to consciousness, when, seeing Manlio crying bitterly, he quietly said, "Are you, who want to become a good soldier, frightened at the sight of a few drops of blood?" Fortunately the consequences were less serious than they at the first moment appeared. The General suffered for some days from the effects of the contusions, but has now, it is reported, perfectly recovered.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

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W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

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KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

TIGERS !
TIGERS !
TIGERS !

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards ; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

DEVARENNES & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
No. 6, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large [illegible] elegantly furnished [illegible]

STEEL [illegible]

DANIEL ADA[illegible]
ENGINEERS AND
DUKINFIELD, NEAR M[illegible]

ORIGINAL [illegible]
THE ADAMSON [illegible]
Of which many thousa[illegible]
BOILERS HAVING A[illegible]
IN[illegible]
AFTER PLATE[illegible]
BOILERS of all[illegible]
With rivet hol[illegible]
DANIEL ADAMSON[illegible]
YEARS, made STE[illegible]
have over
1,80[illegible]
Now work[illegible]
2[illegible]
ENGINES of [illegible]
AUTOMATIC E[illegible]
and Diploma, Ph[illegible]
and First Prize,
Corliss and othe[illegible]

Establishe[illegible]

DR. J. CO[illegible]
THE[illegible]
ADVICE[illegible]
obtain[illegible]
relief from [illegible]
weary achin[illegible]
media, and[illegible]
you will n[illegible]
discovered[illegible]
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which is [illegible]
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CHLO[illegible]
Consum[illegible]
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The Bombay

No. 10,268—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Thursday.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	2nd Feb.
PYDARPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	9th ,,
SIAM	3028	500	A. H. Johnson	16th ,,
VENETIA	2736	450	A. B. Daniell	23rd ,,
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. Babot	2nd March.
				Friday.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th ,,
MIRZAPORE	2937	600	C. G. Perrins	17th ,,
SOKHARA	2937	500	J. Orman	24th ,,
POONAH	3130	550	J. B. Chapman.	31st ,,
GOTHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.	7th April.
ROME	3832	1000	O. F. Cates	14th ,,
THIBET	2593	450	S. T. Cole	21st ,,
DECCAN	3439	550	W. A. Seaton	28th ,,
VENETIA	2736	450	A. B. Daniell	5th May.
CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	12th ,,
KHIVA	3009	450	G. Scrivener	19th ,,
INDUS	3461	600	S. D. Shallard.	26th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked (L.) proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 400	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
DECCAN	3439	550	W. A. Seaton	10th Feb.
KHIVA	3009	450	G. Scrivener	24th ,,

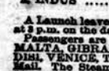
Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for 6 months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 31st, 1882.

NOTICE.



THE s. s. ROME, 5,000 tons, 1,000 H.P., will leave Bombay for London on 13th April.

F. D. PARKER,
28th Dec., 1881. Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

QUARANTINE continues to be STRICTLY ENFORCED at all EGYPTIAN and FRENCH PORTS, but MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI and VENICE are FREE. Passengers for the two former ports and PLYMOUTH or LONDON can proceed by any steamer, but those for Italian Ports are informed that, as they are not allowed to land in Egypt, they can only book by the fortnightly steamers not marked L, in which they will proceed via Canal to Alexandria, leaving that port with the following mail.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N.Company.
Bombay, 31st January, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 21th and on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..Rs 500 }	Including	I Class ..Rs 520 }	including
II do..... 340 }	wines.	II do. .... 350 }	wines.
III do..... 140 }	Without food.	III do. .... 145 }	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SUMATRA, on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Saturday, the 1st April, 1882.

Passengers and their heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.
Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route.	Rs	Brighton Route	Rs
,, II do.	do.	,, II do.	do.
From Naples, I do.	do.	do.	do.
,, II do.	do.	do.	do.

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, January 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste, *via* BRINDISI.

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,962	400	8th Mar.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
To Brindisi	400	280	140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143
To Port Said	320	255	131
To Suez	300	240	122
To Aden	170	130	66

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. Doncich, 1,927 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd February, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day of sailing.

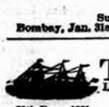
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 26th, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. C. Shaw.	2,300	300	24th Febry.
WESTOE HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	22nd ,,
RYDALL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	18th Mar.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	1st. April.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

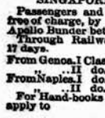
N.B.—Cargo is carried *via* Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bill of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from upcountry by this line will also be undertaken.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH APRIL. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500.



THE splendid new steel-built Screw-steamer MERTON HALL, 4,100 Tons, will be despatched as above, and afterwards take her place on the regular line. Her accommodation has been specially arranged with all the recent improvements or the comfort and convenience of passengers and is unsurpassed.

Precise date of sailing will be advertised hereafter.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 14, 1882.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

BRETTON HALL, sailing on 10th February, can accommodate a few passengers.

For particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.
Bombay, 33, Elphinstone Circle.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th February, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoris, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 7th February, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd February, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th February, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st February, 1882.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intend..d exclusively for International Travellers.

For particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

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NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

REAL LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS,

PREPARED AND CURED ON THE

FIRTH OF CLYDE

Expressly for the Undersigned.

Kegs containing about 5 doz. Fish.....Cash Rs. 6
Firkins containing about 11 doz. Fish...Cash ,, 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
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PURE COD-LIVER OIL

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons—of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell. Is taken freely without nausea, or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure fresh oil* from the liver of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent medicinal, dietetic, or reginimal, that has yet been employed."—DR. WILLIAMS.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES,
Capsuled and Labelled with our Trade Mark.
Cash Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash prices.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw box of 100	1 12
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw ,, ,, 250	4 0
,, ,, ,, 100	1 12
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw ,, ,, 250	4 0
,, ,, ,, 100	1 12
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw ,, ,, 250	4 0
,, ,, ,, 100	2 0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape ,, ,, 250	4 0
,, ,, ,, 100	2 8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape ,, ,, 250	4 8
,, ,, ,, 100	2 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped ,, ,, 250	2 4
,, ,, ,, 100	2 4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape ,, ,, 100	3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

ASBESTOS ROOFING and LIQUID PAINTS are the purest, finest, and most durable Paints ever made for structural purposes. These paints have been adopted by the U. S. Government, and are in use all over the world.

Asbestos roofing with fire-proof coating, at Rs. 13 per 100 square feet.

Asbestos Brown roof paint	Rs. 3-4 per gallon.
,, Gray, Slate, Buff, Yellow and Red roof paints	4-0 ,, ,,
,, Mill board	0-14 as. per lb.
,, Rope packing	1-12 ,, ,,
,, Wick ,,	2-0 ,, ,,

WARDEN & Co.,
Agents for H. W. Johns Mafy & Co., New York,
35, Meadow-street, Fort.

FOR SALE,

AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

A nearly new handsome English made four-seated Canoe Barouche.

A Bombay-built second-hand Pony Cart, price Rs. 200, open for an offer.

An English-built Victoria, with a moveable driving-box.

An English-built single-seated office Brougham.

A Madras-built second-hand Mail-phaeton, price Rs. 700, open to an offer, property of a gentleman.

A set of four-in-harness, plated mounted.

Sets of single harness, plated mounted.

Just landed ex S. S. "Bretton Hall" a Miniature circular Brougham, built at the Royal Carriage Factory in London.

A nearly new D. B. Express Rifle, 500 bore, by W. Adams, with all its fittings, in case complete. Price Rs. 375.

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P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE PORTS of BRINDISI and VENICE are now FREE from QUARANTINE.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 1st February, 1882. Superintendent.

VALENTINES!
VALENTINES!!
VALENTINES!!!

A large selection at

COOPER AND CO.,
MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 151st monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Feb., 1882.

TO-DAY'S ICES.
MARASCHINO ICE CREAM.
RASPBERRY ICE CREAM.
ROSE WATER ICE.

ICED ZOEDONE	Ans. 6
,, PHOSPHO	,, 4
,, OZO	,, 4
,, VIN VITÆ	,, 4
,, VIVONE	,, 4
50 KINDS of COMFITS	Re. 1 8 ,, 1 0 ,, 0 12

WINES and SPIRITS.
Wholesale and retail.
Price List free on application.

15, Meadow Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that GOCULDASS KARAMSI has CONTRACTED TO SELL to the ARYA SUMAJ of Bombay, all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses, trees and well standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kakudwady street, containing by admeasurement 989 square yards, be the same little more or less, in the registration sub-district of Boolesh war, entered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under old No. 329-A, new No. 1741, old survey No. 526/523 and new survey No. 7496, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 2 and 3, and bounded on or towards the east by the house of Bhayedass Sukidass Nagur, on or towards the west by the Kakudwady street, on or towards the north by the Girgaum Police Court, and on or towards the south by the part of Swami Ramanund Achari, and Purseman Achari, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Gocudas Karamsi and his tenants.

All persons having claims on the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease of otherwise are hereby called upon to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his house situated in the Jugjeewan Keeka-street, No. 61; otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claims (if any), and any claim of which notice shall not be given will be considered as waived.—Dated 1st February, 1882.

SEWAKALAL KURSONDAS,
Secretary, Arya Sumaj, Bombay.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.
(BRANCH OF THE SOCIETE GENERALE.)
CAPITAL Fcs. 8,500,000.

PATENTEES OF THE JABLOCHKOFF SYSTEM.
AGENTS OF SAUTTER LEMONNIER & CO.'S GRAMME'S ELECTRIC MACHINES AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF ELECTRIC LAMPS AND ACCESSORIES.

EVERY SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING SUPPLIED.

Advice and information given upon all the different systems in use.

Estimates supplied for permanent and temporary Lighting.

This Company has supplied Electric Lights in India to—
THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.
THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
THE GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.
THE MUNICIPALITIES, RAJAHS,
NUMEROUS COTTON AND RICE MILLS.
PRESSES, &c., &c., &c.

STOCKS OF MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF MATERIAL AND CANDLES SINCE JANUARY 1, 1882.

Competent mechanic-electricians sent to erect works and to instruct purchasers.

AGENCIES:

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.	BOMBAY.
ARBUTHNOT & Co.	MADRAS.
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.	CALCUTTA.
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.	RANGOON.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 646 of 1875.

DEWRAJ PEERBHOY and CASSUM PEERBHOY of Bombay, Khoja, Mahomedan inhabitants, sons and legal representatives of PEERBHOY ASSUR, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, deceased.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

HAJIBHOY GOOLAM HOOSEIN, also of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant residing in Shamjee Hussajee Street, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay.....Defendant.

AND

AHMEDBHAI HABIBBHAI and JAIRAJBHAI PEERBHAI.....Assignees.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 23rd day of December, 1875, it was ordered that the defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees three thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, annas seven and pies two for debt and interest, and the sum of Rupees three hundred and seventy-two for costs which said debt, interest, and costs amount, together to the sum of Rupees four thousand two hundred and twenty, annas seven and pies two.

AND WHEREAS by a warrant of sale, dated the 8th day of December, 1881, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to SELL all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or chawl of two compartments standing thereon, situate between Chinch Bunder 2nd Row and Chinch Bunder 3rd Row, on the east side of the said Chinch Bunder 2nd Row, in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed under No. 13, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 612, and containing by admeasurement seven hundred and fifty-two square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Chinch Bunder 3rd Row aforesaid, on or towards the west by the Chinch Bunder 2nd Row aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Goolam Hoosein Teja, and on or towards the south by the tomb of Ashackaha; and which said premises have been in the occupation of Lalljee Hema, Abdulla Secwjee and several other tenants.

Now it is hereby PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, 1882, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale, put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

1. Jafferbhai Goolam Hoosein claims an interest in the said lands and premises under an indenture bearing date the 17th September, 1870, made between Hoorbai, widow of Goolam Hoosein Tejany, of the first part, and Mahomed Daman Fazoolabhoy Cassumbhoy and Ebrahimbhoy Soomar of the second part, and the defendant Hajeobhoy Goolam Hoosein and the said Jafferbhai Geolam Hoosein of the third part, and registered in the office of the Sub-registrar of Mandvee on the 6th October, 1870.

2. Rahimtbai, wife of Khoja Nassir Fazul, claims to have a charge upon the said lands and premises for the monthly payment of Rupees twelve and annas eight, being the monthly interest of a sum of Rupees two thousand and five hunndred, and for the said sum of rupees two thousand and five hundred payable to her as occasion may require under the will of Goolam Hoosein Teja and the above-mentioned indenture of the 17th September, 1870.

3. Sonbai, wife of Khoja Khaki Nensey, claims to have a charge upon the said lands and premises for the monthly payment of Rupees twelve and annas eight, being the monthly interest of a sum of Rupees two thousand and five hundred, and for the said sum of Rupees two thousand and five hundred payable to her as occasion may require under the will of Goolam Hoosein Teja and of the above-mentioned indenture of the 17th September, 1870.

4. The Municipal Commissioner claims Rupees four hundred and twenty-one, annas eleven and pies two for Municipal rates and taxes due on the said land and premises.

Intimation is given that the court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Assignees have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 1st day of February, 1882.

W. S. HEWETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Mr. RAHIMTULLA MAHOMED SAYANI,
Attorney for the Assignees.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S RICH ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

TREACHER & CO's supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection, the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS— In a variety of new and elegant designs	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165
CRUET FRAMES— Full-sized, 5, 6 or 7 Bottles	From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100
BREAKFAST CRUETS— In a variety of pretty shapes and fancy designs	From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50
MUFFINEERS— Electro-plate in a number of different designs, sets of 3 in cases	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60
Ditto singly	From Rs. 5 to Rs. 10
Glass-mounted in Electro	From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6
PICKLE FRAMES— Carrying one, two or three bottles	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85
ICE PITCHERS— In a variety of elegant designs with moveable stone China lining invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c.	From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65
CLARET JUGS— All Electro-plate, or Glass mounted with Electro-plate	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112
SPIRIT AND LIQUEUR FRAMES— Bottles of superior cut-glass	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100
SALVERS AND WAITERS— Of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome Patterns	From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70
FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS— In Morocco cases, handsomely engraved blades	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175
BISCUIT BOXES All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate	From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100
JAM AND MARMALADE JARS— All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate	From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35
EGG FRAMES— With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons	From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60
TABLE CANDLESTICKS— With Shades complete, per pair	From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60
CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS— With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS— Richly chased, engraved or plain, in Pearl, or Plain handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165
OVAL SIDE DISHES— Of the Beaded, Scroll and other Patterns, each pair, forming at pleasure four or six dishes. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair, or in set of 4	From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425
OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES— With Drainers	Each From Rs. 50 to Rs. 110
ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES— With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetables	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS— Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns	From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70
ICE PAILS— All Electro-plate	From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56
Glass neatly mounted, in Electro-plate	From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20
DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS— Very handsome, in Morocco Cases	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60
SODA WATER AND PEG STANDS— Stands to hold Soda-Water Bottles, etc.	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES— Comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Bachelor's Miniature Sets	From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225
Family Services	From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300
BUTTER DISHES— All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover	From Rs. 27 to Rs. 50
Glass-mounted in Electro-plate	From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45
SARDINE BOXES— All Electro-plate to take original tins	From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30
TOAST RACKS— In a variety of neat and serviceable shapes	From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20
EGG BOILERS— Various designs to cook 4 or 6 Eggs at a time	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40
NAPKIN RINGS— Sets of 4 and 6 in Morocco Cases	From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

READY-MADE SHIRTS.

PERFECT FITTING, SUPERIOR FINISH AND MODERATE IN PRICE.

ASQUITH & LORD keep a large Stock of the above ready for immediate use; every Shirt is cut and made on the premises under their own personal supervision, and great care is taken that the Work, Fit and Finish is of the very best.

PRICE LIST:

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
Fine Strong Long-cloth, Cambric fronts, &c., for wearing under Uniform or the Ordinary Patrol Jacket, 6 for	22 8	The Oxford cloth, strongly recommended as a cool, absorbing and shrinkless Shirt. We keep the genuine, original, best and only reliable material. Many imitations of this famous cloth are in the market under different names, 6 for	36 0
Best Long-cloth, Linen Fronts and Cuffs, three-fold Linen Fronts and Wrists, fronts quite plain, highly recommended for general wear, 6 for	28 0	Best Wove Flannel, nothing superior procurable, thoroughly shrunk, 6 for	52 0
Ditto ditto, with Collars attached, 6 for	31 0	Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk, comfortable, absorbent, and non-irritating, 6 for	52 0
Best Extra Superfine, made of the best and finest Long-cloth and Linen, 6 for	34 0	Spun Silk, the very best, white or neat fancy stripes, 6 for	70 0
Ditto ditto, with Collars attached, 6 for			
Best French Printed Cambric, with Collars attached, a splendid assortment of all the newest designs always in Stock, 6 for	30 0		

LESS TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT TO CASH PURCHASERS.

ASQUITH AND LORD, THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRTMAKERS, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, NESBIT-ROAD.

WE are AGENTS for the following well-known firms, and have always on hand a stock of their Specialities, which we can offer at exceptional prices.

Articles not in stock imported from England in 6 weeks to 2 months from date of order.

For Prices, &c., see Catalogue and Monthly Price Lists.

AVELING & PORTER	...Steam Road Rollers.
"BOOMER" PRESSES	...For Cotton, Oil, Hides, &c.
BULL'S	...Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH,	Portable Engines, Agricultural Machinery, &c.
CROWLEY & CO.	...Patent Sanitary Carts.
DAVIS & PRIMROSE	...Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c.
EDINGTON & SONS, T.	...Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
ENTWISTLE & KENYON	...Sudden Grip Vices.
FRENCH ASPHALTE CO. LD.	...Makers of Seyssel's Asphalte.
GWYNNE, J. & H.	..." Invincible" Centrifugal Pumps.
GRESHAM & CRAVENS	...Gifford's Injectors.
HODGSON & STEAD, LD.	...Weighing Machines, &c.
HOWARD'S	...Patent Roof Ventilators.
LEE & SONS'	...Celebrated Portland Cement.
MOIR CRANE & CO.,	...Patent Lubricating Oils for Cylinders, Valves, Spindles, &c.
MORTON & CO. (LD.) FRANCIS,	Wire Fencing Ornamental Gates, &c.
PROCTOR & WALLIS'	...Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
RANSOME & CO., A.	...Wood Working Machinery.
SILICATE PAINT CO.	...Silicate Charlton Paints, Enamels, &c.
WILSON & CO., ALEX.	...Launch Engines, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTRESS, MISS EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTING

…up to 15th February, …er might be done, and …il and May could be …are now been sent into …Banks freely on former contracts, and ready money is in much demand, and must continue for some little time yet. It is generally expected that the Council drafts will go to-day in London at 1s. 8d.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Las Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	50	15½	5p. ct.	7411
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	825
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	600
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	103

LAND COMPANIES.

Crere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs.	750
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs.	210

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	800
Albert Ginning Co	100	400	all	18p.ct.	470
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,000
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	40	490
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	430
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	56
Calabra Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	930
Dholiea Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	30	210
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,030xd.
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,650
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	525
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	450
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	315
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	185
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	23	1,775
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,050
Sassoon Press Co	200	500	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co.	450	00	all	50	510

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	310
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	145
New issue	..	100	40	..	67
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	30 p. s	585 xd.
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	840
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	760
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	765
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	50	900
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	505
Empress S. & W. Co.	726	500	all	Rs. 25	670 xd.
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	610 xd.
Dhelta Manufacturing Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,080
Hydrabad Spinning Company	760	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,150
Jafier Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraj Bhallon	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,005
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	925
Khatau Mackinlee	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	960
Madras United	950	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	2,125
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 40	940
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,370
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	240
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,210
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	925
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,035
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	755
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	325
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,450
Shalapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,100
Soonderdas	750	000	1,000	50	980
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	55	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	33	830
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	130
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c	150 / 135
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,225
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	11
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90	375
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	17
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company.	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.s, Rs. 100	1,070
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000 A	10	6	..	21
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	100
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	955
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	175nl.
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	10nl.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	42,000		25	..	10

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 14
Carolas	„ 236
Mexican Dollars	„ 224
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 221
Bar Silver, 17 to 17¼ betterness	„ 107
Gold Leaf	„ 19-5
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 19-14-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 19
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 19
Pekin Gold Bars	„ 19

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Joseph Ferens, 1,289 tons, Captain F. E. Heliz, sailed yesterday for Calais, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Netley Abbey, 1,713 tons, Captain R. S. Horn, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Pehlwan, 101 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Colaba, 1,115 tons, Captain R. Sanders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (20th Dec.) with a general cargo.

THE steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, from Coast and Cutch, with 211 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for the same ports, with 665 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kerbela, 1,501 tons, Captain F. A. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Baker, Lieutenant Gavan, and Surgeon Flanags, and several deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Henzadn, 1,577 tons, Captain C. Poles, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieutenant H. W. Lang, Lieutenant W. H. Plomer, Lieutenant E. B. Harrison, Lieutenant C. M. Cartwright, Major and Mrs. Thomas and two children, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Robinson and two children, Mr. J. Monro, Lieutenant J. G. Henderson, Mr. M. B. Toolsee and two friends, Mr. Marawani Mopan, 26 deck and 80 crew for steamer Almora.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes, 1,891 tons, Captain R. Harvey, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, from Trieste, &c., brought the following cargo :—17 bundle ivory, 43 cases beads, 1 case boots, 100 kegs nails, 10 packages hardware, 6 cases books, 2 cases preserves, 30 packages potatoes, 70 packages apples, 7 packages glassware, 265 boxes silver, 9 bales papers, 96 packages piece-goods, 20 packages stationery, 2 cases wine, 18,200 bags stores, 1 box specie, 18 packages colour and paints, 70 boxes gold coins, 73 balea twist, 2 cases saffron, 56 cases cologne-water, and many packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
31	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, Jan. 29.
Feb. 1	Colaba (s)	Henderson	Moulmein, Dec. 20.
	Kerbella (s)	Wilson	Calcutta, Jan. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
1	Manilla (s)	Dodero	Genoa, &c.
	Joseph Ferens (s)	Heley	Calais.
	Boyne (s)	Tyson	Liverpool.
	Netley Abbey (s)	Horn	Dunkirk.
	Henzada (s)	Pole	Calcutta.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Oorun, Nacoda, to Coast and Cutch.
Ship Thorn, Kramon, to Singapore.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Hydaspes, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Coconada, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

Jan.			
	ARRIVALS.		
27	Khandalla (s)	Loutit	Bombay, Jan. 5.
	Narcissus	Duncan	Liverpool, Oct. 16.
28	Scindia (s)	Stone	Bombay, Jan. 11.
	Adjutant (s)	Ferguson	London, Dec. 18.
	Rydalmere	McWilliams	K. G. Sound, Dec. 3.
	Juno	Corkhill	Liverpool, Oct. 25.
	DEPARTURES.		

Jan. 27.—Steamers Pleiades, Airy and Merkara. Ship Star of France.
Jan. 28.—Steamers Bancoora, Bhundara, and Swordsman. Ship Tennasserim.

Cotton.—For a few days after last mail left the accounts from home were rather better, and there was a decided improvement in American advices, which now-a-days seem to influence our daily market here more than anything else, April futures there had gradually advanced till they reached 12·70. Seller therefore became very stiff, and rates gradually advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy. "Good" Oomras advanced to Rs. 197, and other grades in proportion. Each day buyers paid any advance with reluctance, but business was put through at Rs. 194, Rs. 195, and Rs. 196. As later reports have come quieter from home and American April futures have gone back to 12,40, in the latter part of the week we have lost in the same way with a daily weakening market all was previously gained, and we close even a little under last mail, with a dull market and a very languid demand. There has been a fair amount of business done in Good Broach, to arrive, and high prices have been paid for early February delivery, viz., Rs. 227. But this was to have the first of the Liverpool market with the New Crop. March and April rates are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 under these figures. However, Rs. 225 and Rs. 226 were paid freely for small lots, when the market was at its best during the week. This morning the market is very dull, especially for Oomras. Good cannot be quoted above Rs. 192, and Fully Good Fair Rs. 182, which is Rs. 5 under the highest rates asked during the week. Our detailed quotations of the day are as follows :—

Broach Good, March delivery			Rs. 225
Do.	April do.		„ 224
Oomrawuttee Good		Ready	„ 192
Do.	Fully Good Fair	do.	„ 182
Do.	Good Fair	do.	„ 178
Akote Best,			„ 200
Bhownuggur Good.		April delivery	„ 194
Do.	Fully Good Fair,	do.	„ 186
Dhollera Good		do.	„ 193
Do.	Fully Good Fair	do.	„ 185
Bengals, Fine,		February delivery	„ 175
Do.	Fully Good	do.	„ 160
Do.	Good	do.	„ 157
Do.	Fully Good Fair	do.	„ 150

The following is the usual receipts and shipments, &c., to date :—

	1882.	1881.
Receipts from 25th to 31st Jany.	40,581	37,932
Do. 1st to 30th do.	151,558	109,956
Shipments from 25th to 31st do.	47,880	14,069
Do. 1st to 31st do.	151,985	41,976
Afloat in Harbour	14,088	31,311

Wheat.—A fair business continues to be done in this staple, both in Bombay and in the up-country markets. Our receipts and shipments are much above the corresponding time last year, and indeed are quite equal to those of the last six months of 1881. Prices are little altered, and the full supplies are moved off at our quotations for No. 1 White Rs. 35 for ready, forward Rs. 33.

According to the daily returns, the shipments of Wheat for the week are 426,416 cwts., an enormous total, but the same source only gives receipts for the week at 253,044 cwt. Compared with last year the position is as follows :—

	1882.	1881.
Receipts from 24th to 30th Jan.	253,044	92,760
Do. 1st to 31st Jan.	1,112,389	354,190
Shipments for the week	426,416	75,309
Do. to date	1,701,543	400,933

Seeds are little altered. A fair quantity of the various kinds continue to arrive and find a sale at our quotations ; but the trade is not in excess of ordinary seasons.

Government Loan.—A large business has been done during the week, as usual principally in 4 per cents. After the mail left there was an active demand, and large sales took place at 100¾ and afterwards as high as Rs. 100¾. Dull advices from England and dear money, however, checked the advance, and as sales were rather pressed, yesterday 100¼ was the best rate offering for large lots. To-day market is again weak, and we open with many sellers at 100 7-16.

Bank and Miscellaneous Shares are little altered. Bank of Bombay has been done at Rs. 740 ex-dividend. Press Companies are firm. The large crops of Cotton which have to be pressed and shipped leading to the belief that they ought all to earn good dividends during the coming season.

Spinning Mill Shares have been a little irregular during the week, but the variations in value have not been great. In the earlier part of it the feeling was very strong and buoyant, and though the advance was not great, still there was much greater confidence than we have had for some time past. But latterly the feeling has been less strong, owing mainly to the greater fear that the stringency in our Money market may be more prolonged than was expected as the result no doubt of dearer money and diminished confidence in financial circles in Europe. All the well managed companies are known still to be doing well, and shares are now less in the hands of speculators than they were.

Exchange.—The scarcity of money in the hands of almost every one, including the Banks, has made it day by day more difficult to find purchasers for the large amount of bills now offering against our unusually large exports. The exceptionally high point that sterling has now reached of course makes much further rise difficult, and the advance has been extremely slow and reluctant, but the necessities of the case have made it though slow decided. We have advanced fully 1-16 for short Bank and fully ⅛d. to 3-16d. for Mercantile Bills. Of course with dearer money at home the long-dated bills have risen most markedly. Our quotations below are for ready or short delivery, but after the 15th of this month perhaps a little better could be got, by sellers. Forward rates, however, are very much stronger, and the dear money and want of confidence at home makes buyers, even for such distant dates as April and May, very cautious in their operations. One thing no doubt tells at present against forward Exchange. Our export trade is being provided for by anticipation, but the corresponding import trade is comparatively at a stand. Imports have not been bought to anything like the extent that is usual for forward delivery, and although there may have been some buying forward against a trade that is sure to come it has not been done to any great extent, and as far as we can hear the native indentors at least have

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt. Col. Comdt. W. S. Hewett, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, February 2.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 4th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 5-30 P. M. (Madras time). Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. All members are requested to attend.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DR. A. MENISTS

CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, FIELD-GLASSES, ANEROIDS, &c.

Pamphlets free on application.

Messrs. C. Marcks & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements with a duly CERTIFICATED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, of Moorfield's Hospital, London, and Licenciate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, to attend daily for consultation at their establishment between the hours of 3 p.m. and 4 p.m.

C. Marcks & Co.,
2, Rampart Row, Bombay.

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

20, RAMPART ROW,

(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)

BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

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MARSHALL'S UTERINE

CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, New York.

Agents in Bombay :

B. S. MADON & Co.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL the Hon'ble A. E. HARDINGE, Commander-in-Chief, Honorary Colonel of the Corps.

The ANNUAL FANCY-DRESS BALL will be held in the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, 3rd February.

PRESIDENT :
MAJOR THE HON'BLE LYTTLETON H. BAYLEY.

COMMITTEE.

Capt. Proudfoot, Adjt.
Capt. Tennent, B. V. R.
Lieutenant Ross, B. V. R.
Lieutenant Anderson, B. V. R.
Quarter-Master Soundy, B. V. R.
Color Serjt. George, B. V. R.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. Kemp and Co. and Soundy and Co.

Volunteer Single Ticket	Rs. 8
Volunteer and Two Ladies	„ 10
Non-volunteer Single Ticket	„ 10
Non-volunteer and Two Ladies	„ 12
Extra Ladies' Ticket	„ 5
Special Tickets for Gentlemen in evening dress.	„ 15

W. M. TENNENT, Hony. Secy.
A. B. ANDERSON, Hony. Treasurer.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE SECOND of these LECTURES will be delivered in the University Library on THURSDAY, the 2nd February, 1882, at 5-15 p. m. (Bombay time.)

Subject :—Latin and Greek.

Lecturer :—Professor M. Macmillan, B. A.

The Lectures are open to the public.

By Order,
PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

NOTICE.

ALL LETTERS and PARCELS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, STAFF, and HOUSEHOLD which cannot be delivered at Government House, Gunesh Khind, by 10 p. m. on FRIDAY, the 3rd February, 1882, and TELEGRAMS which cannot be delivered there by 4-30 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 4th idem, should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL, BOMBAY, till further orders.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secy. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
Government House, Gunesh Khind, 30th Jan. 1882.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

Many residents in the remoter parts of the Mofussil who are unable to meet the charge for a daily newspaper have asked us to issue a bi-weekly edition of the *Bombay Gazette* at a price within the reach of every one.

We have accordingly commenced to issue from the 1st instant, a full-sized sheet, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, containing all the literary matter and political and general news and telegrams which have appeared in the three previous issues of our daily paper.

The price has been fixed at Re. 1 per mensem or Rs. 12 per annum, a rate which will bring a political bi-weekly journal of the highest class within the reach of even the most modest incomes.

Advertisements intended for the bi-weekly edition of the *Bombay Gazette* should be sent into the office before 3 o'clock on the day previous to publication.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1 Homeward Mails from Bombay—Outward Mails —Latest from Europe. Telegraphic Intelligence —Heads of Intelligence.
2, 3 General Summary.
4 The Common Sense of By-metallism.
5 The Merton Hall.
6 Military—Arrival of Troopships—The new Route of the F. and O.—The Adjanta Caves—Afghanistan—The Suit for twenty-seven Lakhs—A Suit for Judicial Separation—Indian Salt Revenue.
7 Bombay and Presidency—Appeal against a Magistrate's Decision.
8 The Late Dr. Macpherson—Return of the Maharaja of Bhavnagar to his Capital.
9 New Mill at Surat—The Life of a Bengal Civilian—The Coorla Cholera Scare—Opening of the Telephone Exchange—The Pantomime at the Gaiety Theatre.
10 Public Address of Sympathy to Sir James Fergusson. —Another Address of Sympathy to Sir James Fergusson—A New Sanitarium for the Deccan—An Explanation from Government—The Bombay Volunteers—The Camp of Exercise at Poona—The Rajputana Railway.
11 The Cholera Returns—A Serious Assault—Distribution of the Bombay Army—Alleged Negligence of a Municipal Sub-Contractor—Bombay Season Reports —A Curious Quarrel at Ahmedabad.
12 The Bombay Punt—The Railway Gauge Question—The Covering in of the Malabar Hill Reservoir—The University Library—Trop de Zele.
13 Domestic Industries an aid to the Raiyat—Bengal—The Chapter of the Star of India—The Proposed Dock at Diamond Harbour—The Viceregal Legislative Council—The Criminal Procedure Amendment —Gazette Notifications—New Members of the Bengal Council—Opening of the Calcutta Telephone Exchange—Cavalry and Artillery Riding Schools.
14 Sir D. Stewart on the Army—Madras and Southern India—The Maharaja of Travancore—A Munificent Donation—The Madras Races—A Singular Affair.
15 Leading Articles—The Salt Duties—Nepaulese Politics.
16 Leading Article—The Drainage of Bombay.
17 Leading Articles—The Private Morals of Public Servants—The Revision of the Land Revenue.
18 Leading Articles—The Maharajah of Kolhapore— "Monsters of Corruption."—The Public Prosecutor.
19 N.-W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh—A Singular Affair—Burmah—Suicide at Rangoon—Official Gazettes—Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders.
20 Government of India Orders.
21 Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders.
22 Bombay Commercial Intelligence—Money Market.
23 Shipping Intelligence—Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
24 Advertisements.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GALLAGHE—January 28th, at 14, Mulgrave Terrace, Kingstown, Dublin, the wife of Mr. P. F. Gallaghe, Bombay Commissariat Department, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

REBSCH—January 29th, at Nasik, Mrs. S. Rebsch, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

GASELIE—BAXTER—January 26th, at Calcutta, Major Alfred Gaselie, Bengal Staff Corps, to Alice Jane, third daughter of the Right Honorable W. E. Baxter, M. P.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1882.

If earnest and active advocates can secure the triumph of a cause, the prospects of Bi-metallism are more than hopeful. Few economic propaganda have been supported more ably, or with greater perseverance, than that which now seeks to deliver half the world from the dangers and inconveniences of a depreciated silver currency. We fully acknowledge that the bi-metallists are animated by a sincere belief that in their scheme lies the true solution of the tremendous problem of maintaining a stable currency which has tested the power of statesmen since commerce first emerged from the cradle of indiscriminate barter. We admire their pertinacity, and though the results they promise may not be so conclusive as they imagine, the benefits they offer are sufficiently substantial to merit a prudent application of their principles. If it be fair to charge the advocates of the double standard with an unreasonable enthusiasm, it is also worth noticing that the greater portion of the arguments employed by mono-metallists consists of dogmatic assumptions not founded on experience nor susceptible of theoretical proof. It would be unfortunate if the discussion on this important question should degenerate into a groove of mutual irritation, and yet one cannot fail to see traces of such a tendency in the debates at the last Bi-metallic Congress at Paris. It seems quite unnecessary to the defence of the single standard to treat the opponents of that system as so many economic Cagliostros seeking to impose an occult alchemy on the credulity of honest people smarting under the influence of a shrinking monetary medium, which saps away their savings without their being able to arrest it. Nor is it fair to level insinuations of sordid motives at the States who are exerting themselves to promote the "rehabilitation of silver." For those who care to study the merits and the demerits of metallic currencies, whether single or double, the *procès verbaux* of the Paris Conference contain nearly all that can be said on either side, and the English reader has at his disposal a very admirable translation and compendium of the proceedings from the pen of Mr. A. Cotterell Tupp, and the additional advantage of numerous elucidatory notes appended by Mr. Tupp himself to rectify or explain the text. Without desiring to enter into the scientific depths of the controversy, a perusal of Mr. Tupp's reports induces us to offer a few observations on what appear to be the common-sense aspects of the question. We candidly confess that we doubt the capabilities of purely academical theorists to settle a complex problem of practical finance, and the dogmatic conclusions of numerous professorial disputants strengthen our distrust.

We take exception to the phrase "rehabilitation of silver" as being inexact and even misleading. If bi-metallists proposed to "rehabilitate silver" simply by a stroke of the pen, and so put so many rupees into the pocket of every resident in India, their project would be absolutely chimerical. Money, as represented by pieces of metal, has fallen and will continue to fall ; that is to say, its purchasing power will diminish. We know that in the days of William the Conqueror commodities were ten times cheaper than they are now ; and that the sixpence a day which Edward III. paid to his archers is the equivalent of at least a crown of our money. The popular terms for wealth express the descending scale of value by reference to more precious metals. The wealthy English refer to wealth generally as "gold" ; the French limit their term to "silver" ; while the ancient Romans realised a sufficiently high conception of riches by an allusion to "brass." What is feasible, and what, in fact, is the object sought, is to remedy the evils of different and fluctuating currencies by establishing a fixed ratio of exchange. Is this possible? "No," say the mono-metallists, "and those who say so simply want to take so much money out of our gold-lined pockets to rehabilitate their own base metal." We will lay aside the imputation of dishonesty and consider the possibility of a fixed ratio. The crux of the question lies in the power of legislation to fix the value of coin. On this point two very extreme schools are found. The first is the "free-trader" who believes that gold and silver are only so much merchandise, a little more valuable pound for pound, than timber or cured pork, but differing in no commercial sense from these invaluable commodities. The opposite school are denominated by Mr. Dana the "fiat-money" men. They consider the coin intrinsically worth no more than a pat of butter of similar size and shape, and believe the "minted coins express" by "fantastically carved head," and unknown superscription only "the will of the Czar." The loyal Russian who, with his rolls of depreciated roubles, has little else to comfort him than the mystic legend, we may take it finds comparatively few sympathisers in the outer world. With the free-trader in money, however, the case is vastly different. His opinions are not new, and they have been energetically contested since the dawn of philosophy. Aristotle combated their theories when he wrote that money was a public institution which obtained its value not from nature but from law. "It is," he says, "the use which is made of the precious metals (which are of little use by themselves) that gives them their value. What proves it is that, if a convention or the law takes from them this use, their value almost entirely disappears." It is true that the free-trader will refer to the numerous cases in which legislatures have conspicuously failed to give a fictitious value to coins. These examples are generally beside the question. The brazen images of James II., and the clipped pieces of William III., are in no way analogous to the metallic money referred to by Aristotle. Take an ounce of gold to the counter of the Bank of England, and for it you will receive £3-17-10½. This is accordingly put down as the "market price" of gold. As a matter of fact there is no market for gold. It's purchase is a virtual monopoly of the different States. Not 10 per cent., and probably not more than 5 per cent., of the precious metals produced is used outside the mints, so the price of gold is just what the various Governments agree to pay for it. No one can sell gold to industry for a higher price, because the goldsmith would prefer to melt down sovereigns, and he will not sell it for less so long as the Bank of England sticks to its normal figure. Throughout the whole period of the gold mania in California and Australia, the price of gold never fell, and now when gold is becoming inconveniently scarce its price does not rise, nor is there the least likelihood of its doing so. It is a commercial fact, easily susceptible of proof, as has been pointed by M. Emile de Lavelaye, that an ounce of gold costs twice as much to produce as the Bank of England pays for it. It follows, then, that taking it over all gold-digging does not nearly pay, and this is not astonishing, bearing in mind the fact that it is a sort of gambling game in which one man makes a "haul" to a dozen who "go under." It is true that a rapid accession to the quantity of gold coin in circulation appears to diminish its purchasing power, but this is due more to the sudden demand made by the impetus given to industry by the increase of wealth, and is quite in accordance with the natural progression of commercial and industrial enterprise. There was a time, however, when the flood of gold into the market, if we may use that inexact term subject to the qualification we have given above, was viewed with alarm. There were men, then, who cried out for the demonetization of gold, as there are those who now advocate the abandonment of silver. They came, too, within measurable distance of carrying their views into effect. It could have been done. England and France could have proscribed gold, even as the former has banished silver. But both Governments resisted the strain. They continued to buy gold as fast as it came, at the old price. In the end they weathered the storm, and as Mr. Dana observes they *saved gold !* It is claimed by bi-metallists that the double standard of France mainly contributed to the result, for during that period she stocked herself with gold, and spared her silver to England. It is precisely this compensating tendency which is the strongest argument for bi-metallism. With a single standard the dynamic qualities of money are felt to the extremest limits of variation. With a double standard, on the other hand, the one currency steadies the other, and a comparative equilibrium is constantly maintained.

Sir Lewis Malet advanced an ingenious theory respecting the Anglo-Indian mono-metallic currencies. He endeavoured to persuade the representatives of France and America that the British Empire was, in point of fact, a vast bi-metallic State by reason of the gold mono-metallism of England and the silver mono-metallism of India. If the matter under discussion were merely one of keeping a quantity of coin of both metals in circulation, the argument of the Permanent Under-Secretary would be reasonable. But the object of bi-metallists is some thing more than this. They seek to facilitate international commerce by founding a common currency which shall not vary in value when it crosses the frontier. For this great purpose the double mono-metallism is just twice as perplexing and harassing as would be a single gold mono-metallic currency. The obstacles to exchange are increased in accordance with the variation of the currencies. We have seen that the price of gold is absolutely dependent on the fiat of the legislature, and would suffer as much were it demonetized in favour of—say platinum, as silver has done at the instance of gold. The question now arises—could the fixation of price with respect to gold be extended to silver? We venture to believe it could. It is affirmed on the highest authority that the supply of both metals is insufficient to meet the monetary requirements of the world. It is incontestable that the supply of gold falls far short of the demand. The Italian loan of £20,000,000, two-thirds of which had to be paid in gold, well nigh caused a panic, and a trifling sum of £400,000 could not be remitted to America without causing a stringency. Nor can we look for greater supplies. The existing gold currency requires all the gold now forthcoming to maintain it, and we have it on the authority of the eminent German geologist, M. Suess, that the principal gold deposits are not in mines but in alluvial deposits, and these latter are fast disappearing. The natural remedy for this state of things is to call in the aid of silver. If a fixed rate were put on silver as on gold, the figure would remain invariable, for the mints would be virtual monopolists. As to the ratio to be adopted, the weight of argument lies in favour of 1 to 15½. This was adopted a hundred years ago by France, and maintained by her, in spite of the demonetization of silver, until quite recently. It is, moreover, the nominal basis on which all existing silver coins are reckoned, and if any doubt is felt respecting the ability of the mints to keep silver at this ratio, it has only to be remembered that 155 millions of people in Russia, Austria, and Italy, are still unprovided with a metallic currency ; and in the case of the last two the supercession of the paper by silver is only delayed by reason of the pending project of a Bi-metallic Union. It is idle to talk of a debased coinage driving out the good. There is no question of a debased coinage. We know that in England two hundred years ago the clipped coin drove out the "milled" pieces ; and we are further aware that on several occasions silver was exported to the continent, and on others it was imported to England in undue proportions. But the clipped coin was actually base, and the movements of silver referred to were caused by the variations of price paid for silver at the mints of London, Paris, and Amsterdam. No such results as these need be apprehended when a common ratio has been adopted by all countries, and when coins, both silver and gold, are actually worth their nominal value. Although the financial policy of an Anglo-Indian may be alleged to aim at nothing more than bringing the rupee up to two shillings, we assert that we neither harbour felonious designs on European gold, nor throw ourselves on European generosity. The representatives of the Scandinavian gold union, it is true, protested against their incomes and salaries being cut down by the depreciation of gold, of which they seemed to stand in dread. We need only put against this the actual fact that thousands of Civil servants and others have lost as much as one-sixth of their incomes by the fall of silver. This entitles us to consideration. But we take a bolder ground. We believe a

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 1, 6 P. M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8 1-16d. re ceived in full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 50 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52d. per ounce; market weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 84; Four-and-a-half ditto. 90.

The bank rate is seven per cent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

M. DE FREYCINET'S PROGRAMME.

PARIS, JAN. 31.

M. de Freycinet has submitted his programme to the Chamber of Deputies. He states that it will be his endeavour to preserve peace at home and abroad, and allow the fullest liberties to the people. Reform in the Constitution will be postponed until the expiry of the present Chamber. A reduction of service with the colours to three years is proposed. With regard to education, the present policy will be continued. The purchase of railways by the State is not intended, neither is the conversion of Pentes. In conclusion, the programme states that every effort will be made to solve the Tariff questions.

SPEECH BY SIR CHARLES DILKE.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

Sir Charles Dilke, in a speech addressed to his constituents yesterday, laid stress upon the necessity of maintaining the present control over Egypt.

Referring to the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty, the Right Hon'ble gentleman said he was hopeful that the negociations for its renewal would succeed.

The reversal of the Conservative policy in Afghanistan, he said, has proved a magnificent success.

OBITUARY.

Major-General William Maxwell, of the Bengal Artillery.

Major-General Lyers (Byers ?), Bengal Staff Corps.

EXPECTED FALL OF THE EGYPTIAN MINISTRY.

CAIRO, FEB. 1.

Ouraby Bey has vetoed any concession being made by the Chamber of Notables with reference to its rules. The fall of the Ministry is expected.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Deccan, with the outward English mails of the 20th instant, left for Bombay at 10 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JAN. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Quetta, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Arcot left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 30th.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed heavy. Surats weak.

The London Cotton market closed dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester market is unchanged.	
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84
4½ " "	90⅜
5 " French Rentes	114½
" Consols for account	99⅜
Bar Silver	52

The sum of £100,000 has been withdrawn from the bank of England for France.

Arrivals.—Maud, Hartman, Sandal, Ivanhoe, and Australia.

Departure—Thessaly.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, FEB. 1, 7-30 A. M.

Mail-steamer Bangalore, from Bombay, arrived.

THE Bombay Volunteers' annual fancy dress ball will take place at the Town Hall to-morrow evening. Every effort has been made to make the ball a success, and we believe it will be quite equal to any previous ball given by the corps—which is promising a great deal.

CAPTAIN PROUDFOOT, Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteers, has found it necessary to remark, in the first annual report which he has prepared, upon the fact that there are many names included in the list of members of the Corps who are Volunteers only in name. This is certainly not as it should be, but it is a perfectly accurate description of the state of things. There are some 650 members on the rolls of the six Bombay companies; but we seldom see as many as 200 present at any battalion parade, and even at the last annual inspection—an occasion when every member who is not positively unable, from sickness or other sufficient cause, to attend, is supposed to be present—the total strength, including the band, was only 298. We have before drawn attention to the number of "dummy" Volunteers allowed to be reckoned as members of the Corps, and have pointed out that it would be better for the Corps if it were disencumbered of these dead branches that only serve to weaken its vitality and retard, rather than promote, its growth. Something in this direction has been attempted by the new Adjutant, and he reports that 24 names have been struck off the roll, but quite three times as many will need to be disposed of in similar fashion. We were pleased to see a great improvement in the attendance at last Saturday's Commandant's parade, and hope the musters will continue to increase every week. The next inspection—for the whole of the native press of Maharashtra, charge Mr. Barve not only with having deliberately for years past done his utmost to bring about the deplorable mental condition to which the Raja of Kolhapore is reduced, but even with plotting a speedy violent end to this unfortunate youth. If the charges are true, then we have a leading native statesman, whom Sir Richard Temple in his work on "India in 1880" places on a level with Sir Salar Jung and Sir T. Madhava Rao, and on whom Government has lately conferred a C.I.E., turning out a scoundrel of the worst type. If then, a man who has risen to the highest position, and who must be taken as a representative of the best administrators that India can produce under English rule, proves to be the villain that the native press makes him out to be, the natural deduction is that the question of admitting natives into the higher offices under Government must be, for some time to come, beyond the sphere of practical politics. On the other hand, if the charges are false and Mr. Barve is a really honourable and honest man, what are we to think when we find the whole press of Maharashtra, backed up by large public meetings at Poona, grossly calumniating one of their best men and spreading the most outrageous falsehoods about him? Such a scandalous exhibition is not calculated to encourage a hopeful view of the native character.

SPECTATOR.

CHOLERA AT THE ALLAHABAD FAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Adverting to the paragraph in your issue of the 25th instant, in which you advocate special measures for preventing the spread of cholera through pilgrims now returning from the great 'Mela' at Allahabad, it may not be amiss if I inform you that such measures are in force between this station and Allahabad. I have no doubt they are carried out in districts farther west also.

When the pilgrims began to return, it was arranged that a Medical Subordinate should be posted at every railway-station in this district to examine every train coming from Allahabad, and to advise station-masters to remove for treatment every person found suffering from cholera.

Both railways have their termini here. Passengers by trains other than mail-trains have to alight and wait for twelve hours until taken on in whichever direction they are travelling. Pilgrims have to do the same; but they are kept encamped separately on a piece of ground near the railway-station.

They are inspected three times a day, and special provision is made for food, drinking water, and conservancy arrangements.

Both at Murwara (Kutnee-station), a large town 57 miles up the line towards Allahabad, and here, cholera hospitals were established. Persons suffering from the disease on arrival, as well as those who are attacked while in camp, are at once taken there. The hospitals are composed of grass "chuppers," which will be destroyed when no longer required, and can be put up in any number.

Vehicles in which persons are taken ill are at once fumigated and put out of use.

The above arrangements were made in concert with Dr. H. S. Smith, Civil Surgeon of Allahabad, who is also Consulting Physician to the E. I. Railway Company; and as far as my experience goes, the *employés* of both Railway Companies assisted most cordially in giving effect to them.

We have no grounds for interfering with passengers until they are actually attacked; therefore it is as intelligible as unavoidable that some must reach this station with the disease on them. Thirty-two thousand individuals took tickets from here for Allahabad, the greater portion—perhaps nearly all—of whom must have returned by this. It argues well for the carefulness with which our measures were carried out along the railway that so few of the sick were allowed to reach this place.

In the interior of this district every available source of aid is under requisition. Police and revenue officials, dispensary and hospital-assistants, compounders and vaccinators are instructed and prepared to afford medical aid in cases that occur after the pilgrims reach their homes.

W. R. RICE Surgeon-Major.

Jabalpur, Jan. 22.

THE ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For the information of the numerous signatories to the address of condolence presented to His Excellency the Governor, I shall thank you to give publication to the accompanying reply from Mr. G. H. R. Hart, the Private Secretary.—Yours, &c.,

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Mazagon, Feb. 1.

Government House, Ganesh Khind, 30th Jan. 1882.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt from you of an address of condolence with Sir James Fergusson on account of his late bereavement, numerously signed by representatives of all classes in Bombay.

The names attached to this address furnish abundant proof of the general sympathy entertained towards the Governor, and the affectionate regard evinced for the memory of his deceased wife.

Such an expression of public feeling, while it makes common cause with his sorrow, will render his Excellency the more desirous that he shall not on that account fail in his duty, but be rather encouraged to devote himself to it.

The permanent form in which this address has been presented to him will enable him to preserve it in grateful recollection. Sir James begs that you will kindly convey to the signatories, in the most convenient manner, his heartfelt obligations.—I remain, &c.

G. H. R. HART, Private Secretary.

To Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C. S. I.

THE MERTON HALL.

AN addition has just been made to the fleet of Messrs. Alexander and Radcliffe of Liverpool, known in India as the Hall Line of steamers, running between Liverpool and Bombay, in the launch at Dundee, on the 22nd December, of the steamer "Merton Hall."

This vessel, built of steel, is the work of Messrs. Gourlay Brothers and Co. and is the largest yet turned out of Dundee or the east of Scotland. She is a four-masted screw steamer of 4,178 tons gross register; extreme length 411 feet, breadth 42 feet 3 inches, depth of hold 29 feet 6 inches, having three decks of steel which give great longitudinal and transverse strength.

The engines, also made by Messrs. Gourlay Brothers and Co., are high and low pressure, and surface condensing of 450 horse-power, nominal, equal to 2,500 effective horse-power. The diameter of the cylinders are respectively 45 inches and 84 inches, and the length of stroke 5 feet; and there are three double-ended boilers having fourteen corrugated steel furnaces.

The steering gear will be worked by steam, and for this purpose, and to take in and discharge cargo, lift anchors, pump water &c., there have been fitted eight pairs of double engines and two single ones.

The bulwarks are close where the sea is most likely to break on board, and in order to prevent a great quantity of water ever remaining on deck, they are open where it can best run off. There is a hood aft to protect the wheel and prevent water being shipped over the stern, and the engine and boiler spaces are entirely covered.

Her cabins, containing accommodation for about 25 passengers, are all on deck, nearly amidships, being placed well forward of the engines and boilers, and passengers will consequently be free from disturbance arising from machinery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS ANNUAL REPORT.

WE make the following extracts from the fourth annual report (by Captain Proudfoot, Adjutant), of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, for the season 1880-81, ended on the 31st August last, which has just been issued:—

The past season can hardly be said to have been favourable to Volunteering in Bombay. With the crisis in Southern Afghanistan came many changes, some of which greatly affected the Corps inasmuch as they were the cause of the loss of many of its members, either up to Afghanistan, or to outstations, to take the place of others who had been ordered to the front. To this, among other causes, in a way, may be attributed the fall in the figure of merit of the Corps and the increase in the number of its Non-Efficients—circumstances much to be regretted as showing a falling off in place of a steady advance, year by year, on preceding years.

The following table shows the strength of the Corps as it stood on the 31st August last, the number of its Extra-efficients, Efficients and Non-efficients:—

Company.	Extra-Efficients.	Efficients.	Non-Efficients.	Total Strength.	Commanded by	Remarks.
A.....	32	10	31	73	Capt. Sturrock, J. P.	
B.....	42	8	32	82	" Yobb, G. R.	
C.....	55	8	30	93	" Kemp, D. S.	
D.....	130	36	31	197	" Tennent, W. M.	
E.....	59	10	22	91	" Wyer, M. H.	
F.....	36	21	22	79	Lieut. Ross, J. W.	
G.....	42	14	11	67	Capt. Phillips, B.	
H.....	56	3	61	14	" Cook, T.	
		10	4	14		Recruits.
Total..	458	119	181	758		
1880	434	91	148	673		
1879	299	141	176	584		

The number of Non-efficients was unusually—I may say very—large last season. This, as I have already mentioned, is in a way accounted for by the fact that many of our members—at least 30—being men in Government employ, have been ordered to Afghanistan and elsewhere, and of these thus been precluded from making themselves efficient. Deducting 30 from the total of 181 Non-efficients we still have the very large balance of 151 Non-efficients. A great many of these, I regret I am forced to admit, are merely "dummies" through inefficiency of the Corps, would, therefore, impress on the latter the desirability of their more frequently beating up the men of their half companies and squads. I feel sure that many of the irregular and painstaking Volunteer has been lost to the Corps, who, if he had been thus taken in time, would have striven against his inclination (the effects of our climate) to resign, and at this moment would be among our Efficients or Extra-efficients. These are duties that Captains of Companies have every right to expect of those who accept responsible posts under them, and I trust that all concerned will profit by the hint that I now throw out, and that we may see a very great improvement in our attendance at drills and parades as well as in other matters in the coming season.

Towards the end of the season the experiment of holding weekly drills at 9 p. m. in the Town Hall was tried and answered very well. The average attendance, considering the season of the year, was good, and a number of newly joined recruits have, by their regular attendance at these drills, nearly rendered themselves fit to join the ranks in the coming drill season.

Brigadier General C. C. T. Aitchison, C. B., Commanding Bombay District, took the annual inspection of the Bombay companies on the 26th March. He expressed himself well satisfied on the whole, and remarked that, in his opinion, the firing was well and that the firing—especially the volley firing—was good. I regret, however, that he had occasion to find fault with the great number of absentees.

The annual inspection of the Companies composing the Detachment was taken by Colonel Smith, commanding 18th Regiment N. I., on the 9th April. From the parade state it will be seen that there were no less than 121 Volunteers present out of a total strength of 142; and that of the absentees, there were 16 unavoidably absent, and only 5 absent without leave. These figures are very satisfactory, as showing the interest and pride of the members of this Detachment take in their work. After the parade the Reviewing Officer addressed the Detachment, stating that it would give him great pleasure to report very favourably to the General Officer Commanding Poona, on the steadiness, smartness and good manœuvring of the Detachment on parade. I trust that it will not be out of place if I add to the above my appreciation of the way in which the Detachment answered the calls made on them for this and the preliminary parade, when 110 of its members turned out at short notice.

Though there is a falling off in the number of marksmen and in the figure of merit of the Corps, still a marked improvement is made in other respects, *e. g.*, there were 48 more men exercised, 29 more first class shots and 47 more second class shots.

Our range at Coorla is perhaps the greatest difficulty we have to face. The distance at which it is situated from Bombay, its impure atmosphere, and the ever recurring source of expense and consequent drain on our resources that it is, are but a few of the reasons that there are for condemning it as the one most unfavourable spot that could have been chosen for a rifle range. During the rains, and throughout the year with each high tide, it is submerged, which causes the butts and firing points to subside to such an extent that the yearly repairs they require to make them fit for use simply amount to the reconstruction of the whole range. The unhealthiness of the spot, caused no doubt by the stagnant water on and around it when the water recedes, prevents us from forming those picnic parties where duty and pleasure are combined, and in which both Regulars and Volunteers alike delight to take part. I trust it will be long ere far distant when Government will see its way to allotting us a more fitting site nearer Bombay, a want that is sadly felt by all in the Corps.

The regimental account opened with a credit balance on the 1st of September 1880, of Rs. 1,273-3-11, which at the close was increased to a total of Rs. 3,867-15-1 made up from income as on previous occasions, against which an expenditure was incurred of Rs. 3,333-1-10, leaving a balance to be carried forward to the credit of the Corps for the ensuing official year of Rs. 514-13-3. The capitation grant opened with a balance to credit, on the 1st of September, of Rs. 2,452-14-1, to the debit of which payments were made in regrating Rs. 8,173-7-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,276-6-7 to be carried forward to the existing official year. The general balance shows to the credit of the Corps, balances of Rs. 514-13-3 on regimental account, and Rs. 1,276-6-7 on account of capitation grant, aggregating Rs. 1,791-3-10, of which amounts Rs. 1,638-0-7 is in the charge of the National Bank of India, Limited, on current account, and Rs. 133-3-3 in the hands of the Paymaster to meet petty expenses.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture, University Library, 5-15 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, Ladies' afternoon.
Governor's Band, Esplanade Bandstand, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 31st:—Oorun (s), from Cutch. Yesterday:—Colaba (s), Moulmein; Kerbella (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Manilla (s), for Genoa, &c; Joseph Ferens (s), Calais; Boyne (s), Liverpool; Netley Abbey (s), Dunkirk; Henzada (s), Calcutta; Pehlwan (s), Bhownuggur.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND AT THE BANDSTAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 9 p.m. (Madras time). The following is the programme:—

Quadrille.....	Coote.
Overture.....	Bellisario ..... Donizetti.
Selection.....	Olivette ..... Audran.
Valse.....	Jeunesse Dorée ..... Waldteufel.
Fantasia.....	Auf den Alpen..... Herfurth.
Reminiscences of All Nations.....	Godfrey.

ARABIC EXAMINATION.—Mr. G. McEwen, engineer on board H. M. S. Dryad, passed, on the 24th January, a colloquial examination in Arabic.

ASSAULT.—Jose Francis Pereira, a teddy drawer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Louis Minguel and was fined Rs. 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The S. S. Hydaspes entered and Gloucester City left the dock on Monday. S.S. Joseph Ferens and Prince Frederic Carl left the dock yesterday.

THEFT AT SEWREE.—Simjee, woman, residing at Sewree village reported yesterday the theft from her residence of gold and silver ornaments and cash of the total value of Rs. 520.

A PARSEE JUDGE AT KOLHAPORE.—Colonel Reeves, Political Agent at Kolhapore, has appointed Khan Saheb Meherjeebhoy Cooverjee Tarraporevala, Subordinate-Judge at Tasgaum, to be a judge of the court at Kolhapore.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.—Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Munshi, in his second number of the Urdu Instructor, which is just out, says that one of his several complaints has, after many requests, been met by the appointment of two Mahomedan Deputy Inspectors for the Hindustani schools. Both are graduates of the Bombay University.

THE POONA CANTONMENT.—We are glad to learn from a reliable source, that the Poona Cantonment has improved since the appointment of Mr. Plunkett as Cantonment Magistrate, and that the military authorities have it in contemplation to still further strengthen Mr. Plunkett's views and projects, by giving him an efficient assistant on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem. *Deccan Herald.*

A BOMBAY CITIZEN A PRIZEMAN IN LONDON.—Mr. Muncherjee Dadabhoy Dadysett, who was some time ago a subordinate-judge at Baroda, and who went to England to prosecute his legal studies, obtained last year a prize of Rs 250 from the Council of Legal Education for proficiency in his studies. Advices from England received by the last mail state that the Council have awarded Mr. Muncherjee another prize of the same value this year.

LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.—B. B. De Souza, a resident of Matheran reported to the Police on Tuesday last that he had lost a bag containing five Currency Notes for Rs. 100 each, also two bank books with some receipts, somewhere between the Bank of Bombay and Sayud Abdool Raymon street. Upon inquiries being made by the police, four of these currency notes and one bank book were subsequently recovered from a Hindu girl, who stated that she had found the notes and the book lying on the road in Abdool Raymon street. The complainant left for Goa on the same day, but is expected to return to Bombay in a fortnight. The currency notes and the bank book have been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Mazagon.

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "ISLAM."—The youngest Lodge in Bombay under the Scotch Constitition, Islam," a Mahomedan Lodge, has worked its way against difficulties to a creditable position in the craft. It celebrated its anniversary meeting on Tuesday evening last at the Freemasons' Hall, Byculla; when upwards of a hundred European and native Freemasons were present, including M. Wor Bro. Mackinosh Balfour, the Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, M. Wor. Bro. Captain. Henry Morland, the Past Grand Master, Rt. Wor. Bro. J. Y. Lang, the Deputy Grand Master, and officers of the Grand Lodge. Rt. Wor. Bro. Mirza Hoosain Khan, officiating Master, gave an account of the work of the Lodge and the administration of its funds during the past year which, in the absence of the Grand Master, was very satisfactroy. The Grand Master installed Rt. Wor. Bro. Budroodeen Tyabjee, barrister-at-law, in the Master's chair for the ensuing twelve months. The Grand Master also undertook the performance of another equally interesting duty, which was the presentation of a Past-Master's jewel and clothing to Rt. Wor. Bro. Mirza Hoosain Khan, for his valuable services to the Lodge. A sum of one hundred rupees was voted from the funds of the Lodge to the general Masonic Benevolent Fund.

BI-WEEKLY EDITION OF THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE.*

YESTERDAY was issued from this office the first number of the "Bi-weekly Edition" of the *Bombay Gazette*. The Bi-weekly will be issued henceforth every Wednesday and Saturday, each number embodying the general contents of the three previous numbers of the daily paper.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE first Criminal Sessions of the High Court commences to-day, Mr. Justice Scott presiding. The presidency magistrate, have committed for trial four cases implicating seven prisoners, of whom five are Hindoos, one Mahomedan, and one Christian. There is one case of murder, one of criminal breach of trust, one of cheating and forgery, and one of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. Messrs. Cooper, Webb, Dossabhoy Framjee, and Ryan have committed one case each.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICES will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 on board the ship Magnificent. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch for friends from shore will leave Apollo-bunder at 7 p.m. precisely.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawar, Captain E. J. Baker, will sail to-day for London with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. Bliss. Col. G. W. McQueen.
Mr. H. M. Studd. Lt. H. C. Hanbury.

FOR LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cole and 3 children. Mr. F. Carr.
Mr. Cross. Hon. Professor J. Smith.
Mrs. Wright. Rev. G. C. and Mrs. Reynell.
Col. Thompson. Mrs. Meadowe, infant and ayah.
Mr. S. G. Parsons. Lieut. C. W. Carfrae,
Rev. James and Mrs. Thomson. Dr. C. Monks.

FOR SUEZ—Mr. P. De Jersey Grut.

FOR MALTA.

Mr. and Mrs. Manuel. Mr. C. J. O'Donnell.
Mr. Martin. Major K. A. Gopp.
Mr. H. Sands. Mr. A. Nimmo.
Mr. Supsomas. Mr. G. H. Grant.
Mr. T. W. Brookes.

FOR VENICE.

Col. G. P. Perkins. Mr. G. M. Goodall.

THE following passengers have been engaged by the s. s. Hydaspes, Captain R. Harvey, sailing on the 9th February:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr. H. W. Reynolds. Mrs. Husband and infant.
Mr. R. H. Adams.

FOR VENICE.—Mr. Robert Grieve.

FOR SUEZ—Mr. and Mrs. J. Macdonald

By the s. s. Siam, Captain A. H. Johns, sailing on the 16th February:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs. Rowlandson, child and European servant. Mr. D. Fuchs.
Mr. Fuchs. Mr. J. P. Thomas.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. C. Robertson. Mr. and Mrs. A. Brandreth.
Mr. L. E. Griffiths. Major A. D. Butler.
Mrs. Walker. Rev. F. W. Roberts.
Mr. R. C. Noble. Mr. John Lowe.

FOR VENICE—Sir W. De Souza,

By the s.s. Venetia, Captain A. B. Daniell, sailing on the 23rd February:—

FOR BRINDISI—Col. J. and Mrs. Johnstone.

FOR VENICE.

The Right Hon'ble W. E. Baxter. Mr. Gregor Grant.
Mrs. Baxter. Mr. T. Grant.
Four Misses Baxter. Mr. Blythe.
Mr. and Mrs. Baxter, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Bolland.
Mr. and Mrs. T. Glover and maid. Miss Bolland
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Moor.

FOR LONDON.

Mr. H. Miller and friend. Mrs. Good's 3 children.

FOR SUEZ—Genl. T. W. R. Bolerazon.

FOR ALEXANDRIA—Dr. D. B. Simmonds.

By the s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Capt. J. Babot, sailing on the 2nd March:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs. C. B. Dunlop and 2 infants. Mrs. O'Callaghan, 3 children and European nurse.
Mrs. Buthoit, 3 children and nurse. Capt. T. F. and Mrs. Hudson.
Mr. Williams. Mr. R. S. Aikman.
Mr. H. W. Butts. Mr. C. H. B. Forbes and 2 infants.
Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Smith and 2 children. Miss E. Fuller,
Mr. J. W. Hughes. A lady.
A lady and gentleman. Major E. R. Conelly.
Mr. Geo. Housden. Major and Mrs. Trevor and ayah.
Mr. E. Studd and party.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Cargill and infant. Mr. and Mrs. W. Moran.
The Nawab Ekbal-ood-Doulah and suite. Dr. Lowder.
A gentleman.

FOR MALTA.

Col. and Mrs. Story and European servant. General Story.

FOR BRINDISI.

Rev. W. Cunningham. Mr. W. S. Grieve.
Mr. P. Wagstaff. Mr. D. Coates.

By the s. s. Malwa, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, sailed on the 10th March:—

FOR VENICE.

Lord and Lady Lawrence and maid. Mr. and Mrs. W. Moran.
Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hall. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Laird.

FOR BRINDISI—Major J. C. Gregory.

By the s. s. Mirzapore, Captain C. G. Perrins, sailing on 17th March:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs. Wilmot and child. Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Burke and child.
Mrs. Miller and child.
Mrs. Comber, 2 infants and nurse. Mrs. Bunny.
Mr. Hume. A gentleman.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. T. Chichelle Plowden. Mr. R. Lydekker.
Dr. and Mrs. Pilcher. Hon. C. and Mrs. Pontifex.
Col. P. D. Henderson. Miss Cooper.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. G. Lyall. Mr. and Mrs. A. V. D. Best.
Miss Lyall. child and European nurse.
General Light. Major M. F. Commeleker.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. Scamaras. Mr. Zizo.
Mr. Ralli.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

HER MAJESTY'S Troopship Crocodile, 4,173 tons, Captain C. Cardale, will sail to-day for England, with 1st Battalion Dosetshire Regiment, A, B, and C Batteries Royal Horse Artillery, and No. 10 Battery 8th Brigade R. A. The strength of the Regiments is 44 officers, 10 ladies, and 16 children; and also 1,030 men, 75 women, and 139 children. The following are the names of officers and their families:—

Col. and Mrs. F. F. Dixon and four children, Dorsetshire.
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. J. C. Auchinleck, C.-B., R. H. A.
Surg.-Major J. B. Cockburn, A. M. D.
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Smyth, Dorsetshire.
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. J. H. P. Anderson, R. A.
Ins. Vety. Surg. and Mrs. F. F. Collins and child, V. D.
Major the Hon'ble A. R. Montmorency, R-B, R. H. A.
Surg.-Major and Mrs. H. S. Muir, A. M. D.
Surg.-Major W. M. Harman, A. M. D.
Major O. J. Bradford, Dorsetshire.
Major and Mrs. K. Hill and child, Dorsetshire.
Major A. G. W. Malet, Dorsetshire.
Major J. G. Hamilton, Dorsetshire.
Captain E. W. Nash, 12-8th R. A.
Surg. W. G. Le Grand, A. M. D.
Surg. W. M. James, A.M.D.
Capt. W. V. Gregory, C. B., R. H. A.
Capt. H. H. Castobadie, B. B., R. H. A.
Capt and Mrs. M. B. Luby and child, Dorsetshire.
Captain R. C. Beatty, Dorsetshire.
Capt. C. G. Heathcott, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. Rowe, 19-8th R. A.
Capt. E. W. Conran, Dorsetshire.
Capt. R. B. Rudyard, Dorsetshire.
Qr.-Mr. and Mrs. E. Pierson and five children, Hampshire.
Capt. F. H. Hall, 19-8th R. A.
Capt. R. G. Nicholas, 5th Lancers.
Lieut. J. K. H. Allen, C.-B. R. H. A.
Lieut. W. W. H. Waters, B.-B., R. H. A.
Lieut. H. J. J. Kentish, Dorsetshire.
Lieut. T. P. Geoghegan, Staff Corps.
Lieut. and Adjt. S. S. R. Rogers, Dorsetshire
Qr.-Mr. and Mrs. W. Circh and four children, Dorsetshire.
Lieut. N. W. H. DuBoulay, 19-8th R. A.
Lieut. E. F. Heally, Dorsetshire.
Lieut. C. Greenway, Dorsetshire.
Lieut. S. E. Lamb, Dorsetshire.
Lieut. A. E. Sumerset, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. G. S. Haines, Dorsetshire.
Lieut. K. E. Harris, Dorsetshire.
Lieut. W. P. Cockran, Middlesex.
Lieut. F. A. L. Davidson, Royal Scots Fusiliers.
Qr.-Mr. W. Holoham, North Lancashire.
Major C. H. Cameron, 19-8th R. A.

THE KOLHAPORE DEFAMATION CASE.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Bal Gangadhar Tilak was charged with libelling Rao Bahadur Mahew Wassoodew Barve, the State Karbarhee of Kolhapore. Mr. Inversarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Little, prosecuted; and Mr. Thakoredass appeared for the defence. Mr. Thakoredass, in making an application for the postponement of the case, said that one of the defendants was unable to come down to Bombay until yesterday afternoon. He had not yet received proper instructions, and in a case of this nature it was necessary that sufficient time should be allowed before the hearing. The notice had been quite insufficient, and he had not had time to prepare a case for counsel. He submitted, therefore, that the case should be adjourned. He had applied to the solicitors for the prosecution and they had asked that his client should not contain admissions, but in a case of this kind it was not for the prosecution to ask for any admissions.

Mr. Inverarity said there were three cases, one against the editor and publisher of the *Maharatta*, another against the editor and publisher of the *Kesari*, and the third against Sadashew Pandurang Bhide. There were three *ex parte* informations and separate libels. He would ask His worship to proceed with the case against the editor and publisher of the *Maharatta*, and that disposed, therefore, of so much of the application as depended on the non-arrival of one of the defendants in Bombay until yesterday. The editor of the *Maharatta* was in Bombay on Monday, and the prosecution had a letter from his solicitors on his behalf on Monday. The prosecution did not wish to prevent the editors making what defence they could, but when libels of this kind were published in newspapers, the editors ought to be prepared to support what they wrote, and not require a long time to get their defence. The matter was within their own knowledge, and had been published in their paper a month ago. He (counsel) proposed to go on with the examination-in-chief of the prosecutor, which would occupy the whole day.

The Magistrate said he could only give a short time to the case that day.

Mr. Inverarity—I could finish the examinations-in-chief of Mr. Barve to-day. I wish also to prove the formal publication of the *Maharatta* newspaper in Bombay.

Mr. Thakoredass said it was impossible for him to proceed with the case that day. The defendant had had hardly any time allowed to him. He would be content with any reasonable postponement, but in a case of this kind, and when the events to be referred to extended over a period of several years, to ask the defendant to get ready in a few hours was unreasonable. Unless he was in possession of the facts of the case he would be unable to answer any question that might be put by Mr. Inverarity in his examination-in-chief of Mr. Barve.

The Magistrate said it was very desirable that every opportunity should be given to the defendants; would there be any objection to a week's postponement?

Mr. Thakoredass.—I have not read the papers through yet.

Mr. Inverarity.—You could do that in half an hour.

The Magistrate.—Why not let the examination-in-chief go on?

Mr. Inverarity.—I will reserve any points.

Mr. Inverarity.—I wish to ask the prosecutor to give the history of the Mahrajah since he was adopted. The Hon'ble Mr. Thakoredass will have time to consider it, and will be in a better position than he would be if there was no examination. Mr. Barve had only limited leave and it is not necessary that the case should be kept back for a day.

The Magistrate.—I think certain formal parts of the evidence might be gone into.

Mr. Thakoredass said his client was extremely anxious to engage counsel, but was penniless.

The Magistrate.—The defendants are placed at a slight disadvantage owing to their living away from Bombay.

The case against the editor and publisher of the *Maharatta*, Bal Gungadhu Tilak, was then gone into.

A certified copy of defendant's declaration that he was the publisher of the *Maharatta* newspaper was put in.

Rugonath Moreshwar Walkunker was the first witness called. He said he knew the accused, but he did not know that he was the editor and publisher of the *Maharatta*. He had heard that the accused edited and published that paper.

Mr. Inverarity.—You have no idea whether he is the editor and publisher of the *Maharatta*?

Witness.—I have been told people say so. I am not the Bombay agent of the *Maharatta*. Copies are sent addressed to me. The paper is published once a week. A packet of the *Maharatta* and *Kesari* newspapers are sent to me. Sixty copies of the *Maharatta* are sent to Bombay every week, and a servant is engaged to distribute them to subscribers and persons who get the paper gratuitously. The agent of the *Maharatta* is my friend, and as he does not live in the Fort I receive it and sign for the railway receipt. The agent's name is Shunker Moro Ranade

Shunker Mao Ranade said.—I am a journalist and an agent in Bombay for the *Maharatta*. I never contributed to that paper. The papers come to me in a packet by rail. The packet is never addressed to me but to the last witness. I am not paid for my services as agent. I act out of friendship for the editors. On arrival, the papers are distributed to the subscribers and persons who receive them free. I produce the list of the subscribers—they number about 60. A peon named Vishnu distributes them to the people. The free list is included in the list put in. I collect the subscriptions in Bombay; the money has not been remitted yet. Mr. Tilak is one of the proprietors of the *Maharatta*. The others are Vishnu Khrishna, Chiploonker Yaman Shiveram Apte Gopal Gunnesh Agarkar, Bal Gungadhar Tilak, Gunnesh Gima Gurda Mahadew Ballajee Nangashee. The same gentlemen are proprietors of the *Kesari*. One of them only is my close friend, Mr. Apte: the others are acquaintances. I was not well-wishes. I was appointed agent for the *Maharatta* last March. I have never contributed to the *Kesari*. I get a copy of the *Maharatta* free, every week. I am not quite sure that my copies of the 8th January and 15th January came to hand.

Mr. Inverarity.—Have you seen the article against Mr. Barve in the *Maharatta* of the 8th January?

Witness.—Yes, I read it in the office of *Native opinion*. I read the article against Mr. Barve in the *Maharatta* of the 15th January. I am one of the ditors of *Native Opinion*. I am not one of the proprietors.

Mr. Inverarity.—Have you ever written any articles against Mr. Barve in *Native Opinion*?

Witness.—That is confidential; I cannot answer.

Mr. Inverarity.—I don't want you to criminate yourself, but you must answer the question: it will not be allowed to be used against you.

The Magistate.—You might reserve that question until defendant is represented by counsel.

Examination continued—I am editor and publisher of a magazine I have no documents with reference to my agency.

Witness identified the signature of Mr. Apte at the foot of a petition.

Shreedhur Sadashir Joshe, a clerk in the Salt Department, said he was a subscriber to the *Maharatta* newspaper, and received a copy once a week He did not read the article against Mr. Barve in the *Maharatta* on the 8th January as he was not in Bombay. He read it the day after he returned.

Dunjeeshah Merwanjee Karaka, librarian to the Native General Library, Esplanade, said the library subscribed to the *Maharatta* newspaper. The average daily attendance at the library was 125. He did not himself read the paper.

Govind Bhicajee Fatak, supervisor in the P.W.D. said he lived in Bombay and subscribed to the *Maharatta* newspaper. He had read the articles in the papers of the 8th and 15th January.

Mr. Thakoredass asked that the case might be adjourned for a fortnight.

Mr. Inverarity.—If four editors make a charge of attempted murder and treason they ought to be able to prove it without waiting so long a time. The case against Mr. Tilak was then adjourned to the 8th instant, the other cases being adjourned to the 15th instant.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—FEBRUARY 1.

(Before Mr. HART, First Judge.)

AN ACTION FOR TRESPASS

[redacted]

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ANCY BALL 2ND FEBRUARY, 1882.

Orders for the above Ball will be registered until THURSDAY, the 26th instant.

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20th January, 1882.

[redacted]

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Bombay, January, 1880. Proprietor.

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McEWAN'S BEER

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Manzanilla	21 „
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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD at Kumta on the 13th February, 1882, about 175 khandies of SANDALWOOD, per lbs. each. For particulars, apply to Mr. W. R. WOODROW, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Southern Division of Kanara, Sirsi.

W. PEYTON,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Division.
Conservator's office, S. D. Camp Antal, Dharwar Districts, 3rd January, 1882.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand. It is an advantage to effect assurances of this nature EARLY IN LIFE, as by delay the rate of subscription increases; death may occur before the provision is effected; or health may fail and render the lives ineligible for assurance.—Standard Life Office, Bombay, Jan. 1882.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION will be held in the rooms of the Association, Grant Buildings, Colaba, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of February, 1882, at 12 o'clock noon, Bombay time for the purpose of balloting for the election of several gentlemen as members of the Association.

By order of the Committee,
DAVID WATSON, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 31st January, 1882.

ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half year ending 31st December, 1881, at the rate of RUPEES THIRTY per share, being equivalent to 12 per cent. per annum, has been declared and made payable on and after 8th February, 1882, to shareholders whose names are on the Company's register on the 7th February, 1882.

The Transfer-books will be closed from the 1st Feb. to 7th Feb., both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Broach, 24th January, 1882. Agents.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that ONE THOUSAND CHESTS or MORE of OPIUM, the produce of the Kadi Division, and of the season of samwat 1937, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Opium Superintendent Baroda State, at Sidhpur, in the presence of the Subah of the Kadi Division. The sale will begin on MONDAY, the 13th March, 1882.

Particulars and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale. They can also be obtained on application to the Sir Subah of the Baroda State, at Baroda, or the Subah of the Kadi Division, at Kadi, or the Opium Superintendent at Sidhpur.

The opium may be seen at Sidhpur on application to the Opium Superintendent.

KAZI SHAHABUDIN,
Sir Subah, Baroda State.
Baroda, 29th January, 1882.

THE following HORSES and CARRIAGES FOR SALE on commission, the property of H. E. the Right Hon'ble Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Baronet, K.C.M.S.I., the Governor of Bombay.

No. 1. "Lady Superior," a Bay Australian Mare, 15-2, broken as Artillery Charger, winner of the first and second prizes in last year's Horse Show for Chargers and Hunters..... Rs. 1,500.

Nos. 2 & 3. "Michael" and "Patrick," a pair of Australian Horses, about 15 hands, aged, splendid pair, a big carriage and good as leaders or wheelers in a team..... Rs. 1,200.

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No. 6. "Terence," a very good Brougham Horse, about 16 hands, will make a good match with Nos. 2 and 3..... Rs. 600.

No. 7. "Amnesty," a very high-caste brown Arab Gelding, aged 11 hands high, perfect lady's horse..... Rs. 800.

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No. 9. A new Calcutta built Buggy, suitable for a big horse..... Rs. 1,000.

No. 10. A Travelling Carriage, by Peters, of London, nearly new..... Rs. 1,800.

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Further particulars can be obtained on application to Messrs. LODHA KERAM and Co., General Merchants and Commission Agents, Bellasis-road, Byculla.
Bombay, 30th Jan., 1882.

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BREAKFAST SERVICES.
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Maroon Border and Line
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12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers
12 Coffee Cups and Saucers
6 Tea Cups and Saucers
1 Cake-stand and 6 Cups
12 Plates
1 Slop Basin
1 Sugar Basin
1 Cream Jug
1 Milk Jug
2 Dishes
1 Covered Muffin Plate
1 Butter Pot
1 Toast Rack
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Per set Rs. 35

Real Brocade Breakfast Sets in great variety..... Per set Rs. 50.

TEA AND COFFEE CUPS IN GREAT VARIETY, &c., &c.

DINNER SETS OF DIFFERENT PATTERNS FROM Rs. 75 to Rs. 125.

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Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	Rs. 100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers.	120
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Solid Walnut Cases, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	150
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in.; by 2 feet 5 in.; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. BASS.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Saurdine, Forte. TREBLE:—Flute, Clarionette, Fife, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte. The whole or the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature Net Cash	80

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MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves; improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case Rs. 550

UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length 4 feet 3 inches; Height, 3 feet 10 inches; Depth 2 feet.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators with Octave Coupler, Sub Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop, Twelve Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Viola Dolce Seraphine, Voix Celeste, Vox Humeana, Octave Coupler, Forte I., Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators..Price 750

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Two-and-one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I., Forte II.. Price 650

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.

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Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the world.

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READ BROTHERS, of London, find it needful to state, for their own protection and that of the public, that they are the duly registered Owners of BOTH the original "BULL-DOG" Bottlings, Marks which were originated solely by them in connection with their Bottling Patent.

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LADIES' WATCHCHAINS AND GUARDS, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 175.

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Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper, Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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SPECIAL FACILITIES IN PURCHASING,
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Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

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ALL-COMERS' CONTEST.
PRIZES AGGREGATING RS. 1,000 IN VALUE.
To be competed for any day between 1st January to 15th February, 1882.

FOR full particulars, See *Bombay Gazette* of 5th December, 1881, and 16th January and 30th January, 1882.

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IMMEDIATE attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders are earnestly requested to inspect the SIXTH FRESH BATCH of superior high-caste Arab Horses and Mares, belonging to well-known Dealer Shaik Jasum Bin Feeol, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers and Galloways, &c. Also Horses and Mares fit for Station. DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co., No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable. Bombay, 20th January, 1882.

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Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.		Rs	9-0 per keg.
Do.	F	do.	„ 12-0 do.
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Do.	FF	do.	„ 11-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 12-0 do.
lb. tins	F	do.	„ 9-8 do.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 10-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 11-0 do.
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Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

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